

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 174

6 September 1984

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CIPEC Document Decries U.S. Protectionism	[AFP]	A	1
Group of 77 Meeting Continues in Cartagena	[Bogota]	A	1
ECLAC Secretary General on Economic Crisis		A	2
[Managua Radio Sandino]			

ARGENTINA

Labor Minister Invites Liaison Board to Talks		B	1
CGT To Participate		B	1
Casella To Leave Labor Minister's Post 30 Oct		B	2
Price Increases Must Stay Within Guidelines		B	2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 5 Sep]			
Armed Forces Withhold Missing Persons Information		B	2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 5 Sep]			
Air Force Withdraws From Joint Maneuvers		B	2
Possible Reagan-Alfonsin Meeting Under Study		B	3
Briefs: Tucuman Police Chief		B	3

BOLIVIA

Union Leader Reveals 'Subversive Preparations'		C	1
Lechin Oquendo To Seek Presidency in 1986		C	1
Fernandez Consults With Envoys on Sea Access		C	2
Police Chief's Dismissal Sought for Bribe-Taking		C	2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Offers No Comment on Neves Criticism		D	1
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 5 Sep]			
Figueiredo, Stroessner To Meet in Itaipu		D	1

CHILE

Further Reportage on Protest Violence, Events		E	1
Buses on Fire in Santiago		E	1
College Classes Suspended		E	1
13 Bomb Explosions		E	1
Bomb Damages Vina del Mar School		E	2
Student Killed		E	2
Police Station Attacked		E	2
Arrests, Injuries in Santiago		E	2
Christian Democratic Leaders Arrested		E	3
500 Detained Nationwide		E	3
Shops, Medical Units Attacked		E	4
'Violent Disturbances' Reported		E	5
Incidents in Outlying Cities		E	5
Copiapo CNI Chief Killed		E	6
Death Toll Rises to 7		E	7

No Santiago Curfew 5 Sep	E 7
Santiago Intendant's Report	E 7
Opposition Leaders Comment	E 9
Killing of French Priest Sparks Reaction	E 9
Santiago Archbishop Comments	E 9
French Envoy Requests Investigation	E 10
Judge Named, Lawsuit Filed	E 10
Jarpa Denies Police Involvement	E 10
Opposition Magazine CAUCE Suspended for 5 Issues	E 11

COLOMBIA

Betancur on Contadora, Foreign Debt, PRC Ties [XINHUA]	F 1
Congress Elects Presidential Designate	F 1
Defense Minister Asserts Loyalty to Government	F 2
M-19's 'Radio Macondo' Begins Transmissions	F 2
Briefs: Petroleum Reserves	F 2

ECUADOR

Monetary Board Adopts New Fiscal Measures	G 1
Energy Official Announces Oil Production Increase	G 1
Arrested Guerrilla Reveals Vast Subversive Plan	G 2

-PARAGUAY

Labor Unions Criticize Arrest of Union Leaders [HOY 1 Sep]	H 1
Release Announced [HOY 5 Sep]	

-PERU

Further Reportage on Soviet Mission's Activities	J 1
Intelligence Activities	J 1
[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Sep]	
Military Contacts [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Sep]	J 2
Army Commander Julia Departs for PRC Visit	J 3

VENEZUELA

Morales Paul on Progress of Contadora Efforts	L 1
Alegrett Participation in OPEI Meeting Protested	L 1

MEXICO

Sepulveda Supports Continuing Contadora Efforts	M 1
Foreign Investment for 1984 To Be \$12.5 Billion	M 1
Netherlander Sees Nation as Safe for Investors	M 1
Official Reiterates Oil Reselling Policy	M 2
PEMEX Announces Proven Oil Reserve Figures	M 2
3d Cooperation Accord To Be Signed With Panama	M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Denies Criticizing Contadora Efforts	P 1
Government Lacks Funds for Debt Servicing	P 1

EL SALVADOR

Trains Resume Schedule to Eastern Area	P 2
Troops Find Guerrillas' Bodies in Common Graves	P 2
Army, FMLN Blame Each Other for Civilian Deaths	P 3
Army Describes Operations as Successful	P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Sep]	
FMLN Refutes Army Version of El Tigre Clash [Venceremos]	P 3
Venceremos Reports Bombing of Civilian Areas	P 4
Farabundo Marti Reports 31 Aug Army Attack	P 4
Venceremos Reports Actions, Enemy Casualties	P 5
Venceremos Reports Honduran Army Activity	P 5

GUATEMALA

Commercial Agreement Signed With Mexico	P 6
Human Rights Commission Issues Monthly Report	P 6
Subversives Attack Truck, Kill Passengers	P 8
Lobos Zamora Says Subversion Under Control	P 8
Army Reports Three Clashes With Guerrillas	P 8

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica on U.S. Treaty Renegotiation	P 8
Repatriation of Salvadoran Refugees Sought	P 9

NICARAGUA

New Talks With U.S. To Be Held in Manzanillo [NOTIMEX]	P 10
Further Report [NOTIMEX]	P 10
UN Security Council To Discuss 'Recent Attacks'	P 10
Delegation To Attend 'Trial Against Reagan'	P 11
Torres on U.S., FDN Aggression, Airport Issue	P 11
U.S. Intervention	P 12
Further Report	P 12
'FDN' To Attack From Costa Rica	P 13
Airport Being Built [ACAN]	P 13
State Council Approves Air Raid Alarm System	P 14
[BARRACADA 30 Aug]	
Committee Attempts To Destabilize Borge Campaign	P 14
[BARRACADA 30 Aug]	
CSE Appoints Delegate To Solve Campaign Problems	P 15
Robelo Announces New Anti-Sandinist Group [ACAN]	P 15

CUBA

Camacho Aguilera on Need for Defense Capability	Q 1
MTT Officer Training School Begins First Course	Q 1
C.R. Rodriguez Attends Uprising Commemoration	Q 1
Camacho Inaugurates School Year in Havana	Q 1
Garcia Frias Presides at National Press Seminar	Q 2
Del Valle, Acosta at CDR Assessment Meeting	Q 2
Espin Meets With Camaguey Women Defense Workers	Q 2
Women Antiaircraft Artillery Recruits Sworn In	Q 2
Camacho, Del Valle at Opening of Medical School	Q 3
Internationalists Construct Houses in Libya	Q 3
Lage, UJC Group Arrive in Budapest	Q 3

Fernandez Mell Meets Visiting U.S. Hispanics	Q 3
Stage Set for U.S. Intervention in Nicaragua	Q 4
Reagan Defends 'Star Wars,' Area Policies	Q 4
U.S. Increases Aggression in Central America	Q 5
U.S. To Equip Costa Rica With 'Modern Armaments'	Q 5
United Brands Will Not Negotiate in Costa Rica	Q 6
Nicaragua Requests Security Council Meeting	Q 6
Humberto Ortega Delivers EPS Anniversary Speech	Q 6
National Antigovernment Protest Held in Chile	Q 7
Violence Erupts	Q 7
4 Dead, 50 Injured	Q 7
Archbishop Files Protest	Q 8
Peru's Defense Council Discusses Ayacucho	Q 8
Explosions at Banks, Arrests Reported in Peru	Q 8
Business Sector Stages Strike in Bolivia	Q 8
Uruguayan Preelection Situation Reviewed	Q 9
Uruguay's Gen Medina on Ferreira's Influence	Q 10
Train Wreck in Matanzas Kills 3, Injures 80	Q 10

CARIBBEAN

Caricom To Protest New U.S. Import Regulations	S 1
Mexico, Venezuela May Raise Caribbean Oil Prices	S 2

GRENADA

Reportage on Party Merger Dispute, Discussion	S 2
Alexis Denies 'Outside' Pressure	S 2
GNP Committee Approves Union	S 3
Whyte: Blaize Violates Agreement	S 3
Remarks by NDP's Brizan	S 4
Gairy Comments	S 4

CIPEC DOCUMENT DECRIES U.S. PROTECTIONISM

PY051611 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- At the closing of its 20th conference of ministers, which lasted for 2 days, the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) today expressed its deep concern about the protectionist measures being studied by the U.S. Government. In a document signed by member countries Peru, Zambia, Zaire, Indonesia, and Chile, and by associate members Australia and Yugoslavia, CIPEC expresses its total disagreement with the opinion issued by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which has asked for a reduction in U.S. purchases of copper. This measure would mainly affect Peru and Chile. The commission, which has asked for protectionist measures, considers that the increase in U.S. copper imports during 1983 has caused substantial and serious harm to the U.S. copper industry.

The international price of copper is currently at its lowest in 50 years and the price could continue to slide if the United States reduces its imports by 300,000 tons, as requested by U.S. producers.

The document states that the problems being experienced by the copper industry, both in the United States and in other countries, are a consequence of the international economic recession and because high grade copper in some countries is already exhausted. It adds that the adoption of protectionist measures will cause serious consequences for those CIPEC countries whose economics are based mainly on income from the export of minerals.

The document states that this income is largely used to pay the ever increasing burden of the foreign debt and this takes away resources fundamental for economic and social development. It also warns that the implementation of protectionist measures violates the principle of freedom of international trade and could possibly harm the traditional friendship with CIPEC members.

The CIPEC conferees also expressed confidence that the U.S. President will reaffirm the traditional principles that are maintained in every aspect by that country and, consequently, will not impose artificial restrictions such as those that have been recommended. The conferees said [words indistinct] U.S. President Ronald Reagan will receive the document so he can study it.

GROUP OF 77 MEETING CONTINUES IN CARTAGENA

PA060349 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Report from Cartagena on the Group of 77 meeting]

[Excerpts] Colombia has offered to be the headquarters of the Third World Information network, which will be established at a South-South level and be the basis of a vast information program that will include technical cooperation and resource and technology transfers.

Jorge Luis Ordóñez, head of the Colombian delegation to the conference on economic cooperation among developing nations currently under way in Cartagena, said that tomorrow Alfonso Ospina Ospina, secretary general of the Colombian Presidency, will attend the conference to formally present Colombia's proposal to become the headquarters of the information network. An infrastructure which has been operating for 1 year will serve as the base for the network.

It was announced at the meeting that negotiations between member nations will begin shortly to establish a system of preferential trade between Group of 77 countries that are at similar levels of development. The overall system of preferential trade has received the greatest and most expeditious attention during the conference. It was announced today that \$2 million from the group's trust fund has been allotted to finance the initial stages of the program. A list of products that will benefit from the preferential trade system has already been drafted.

ECLAC SECRETARY GENERAL ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA051916 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Increased interest rates agreed on by international financial aid organizations and declining prices for the developing countries' raw materials have brought about the grave crisis currently engulfing Latin American nations. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC] Secretary General Enrique Iglesias made this statement to Radio Sandino, stressing Latin America's current acute crisis in view of its huge foreign debt of over \$350 billion.

Iglesias, who is visiting our country to learn about our economic situation and our problems, stressed that this is Latin America's worst crisis in 50 years and that it is caused by factors beyond our governments' control. The developed countries, led by the United States, the country that imposes prices for our raw materials and raises the interest rates on the loans required to build needed infrastructures, are responsible for this critical economic situation.

Concerning Central America, Mr Iglesias said that in addition to the already existing regional problems, such as recession and the economic crisis, various conflicts are currently underway, thus making the problem extremely difficult. He stressed that Central America has been one of the regions most seriously affected by the economic crisis, noting that interest payments represent 40 percent of the foreign debt. He also explained that each rise of a point in the interest rate represents about \$3 billion in additional payments.

LABOR MINISTER INVITES LIAISON BOARD TO TALKS

PY052310 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This morning Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella stated that for him the representation question is not at stake in his talks with the labor unions. Casella stated that it is unrealistic now to talk about representation or lack of representation. He said that the people may support democracy by staging a strike because ultimately democracy is the implementation of the constitutional order. He added that in no way is he tying the strike to antidemocracy nor is he assuming that there are concealed intentions, intentions which may exist in some minds, but that can in no way be generalized. I feel, Casella added, that a strike is valid when all legal steps have been exhausted.

Casella said that he is not questioning the representation of the labor union because at this time it is unrealistic to say that they are or are not representative since an electoral process is under way within the labor groupings. When the outcome is learned a genuine representation will result. In the meantime, these are the people who are there now, he said.

In response to another question, Casella said that obviously 16,000 pesos is not sufficient to achieve the standard of living that our society prefers, thus we are not granting what we want, but what we can.

On the other hand, Casella invited the Labor Union Liaison Board to participate, enjoying the same privileges as those of the other groups representing union sectors, in the final sessions of the government-sponsored labor-business-government talks.

Union leaders Julio Villan, Blas Alari, Nestor (Rompani), Hugo Silva, Jose Baez, Daniel (Egea), and Juan Carlos Baez held a 2-hour meeting with Casella yesterday. Representing the groups that founded the Labor Union Liaison Board, the Argentine Labor Union Assembly, the National Workers Assembly, and the National Movement for Labor Union Renewal Telephone Workers Union leader Villan reiterated, upon the conclusion of the meeting, his repudiation of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] leadership's decision to declare the strike held on 3 September in a unilateral manner, without making any consultations. Villan added that although these groups disagreed with the way in which the strike was decided, they did not boycott it and let the member unions decide whether or not to join the strike. Villan expanded his criticism by stating that the CGT's unilateral decision forces one to think that all the union leaders must be concerned with finding ways to better inform the rank and file and the decision clearly compromise the steps that are to be taken from this point on. In turn, Blas Alari, who is a member, as we have just said, of the Labor Union Liaison Board, this morning confirmed that the Labor Union Liaison Board has decided to participate in the labor-business-government talks, and will enjoy the same privileges and share the same table where the businessmen, the CGT, and the Group of 20 will gather.

CGT To Participate

PY060205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2229 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM) -- Saul Ubaldini, one of the secretaries general of the unified General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today confirmed that the CGT has decided to attend the meeting which is scheduled to take place on Friday within the framework of the government-labor-business agreement, because reconciliation is one of the main objectives of the workers movement.

The labor leader indicated that the CGT will again occupy the bench which it left vacant and will repudiate any outrages against the labor leadership, warning that "we will not accept any agreement that is immediately followed by a rise in utility rates and the price of fuels and services."

CASELLA TO LEAVE LABOR MINISTER'S POST

PY060317 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Except] Hugo Barrionuevo, presidential adviser for labor union normalization, reported that until now there has been no offer to anyone to replace Labor Minister Juan Casella when he leaves his post.

As is known, Casella will leave his ministry post on 30 October, according to the condition he himself imposed before accepting the post after his predecessor, Antonio Mucci, had resigned.

PRICE INCREASES MUST STAY WITHIN GUIDELINES

PY051800 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- The Economy Ministry ruled yesterday that all future price increases must keep in line with the guidelines set by the ministry in the framework of the socio-economic agreement known as the Concertacion which for September have forecast an increase in the cost of living of 16 percent. The ministry said the ruling includes all products and marketing stages, superseding the system for leading firms of transferring higher costs to prices.

ARMED FORCES WITHHOLD MISSING PERSONS INFORMATION

PY051837 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (DNY) -- Government attempts to obtain information from the Armed Forces on persons listed as missing following the "dirty war" on alleged leftwing terrorism "have not provided results," Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli admitted last night. National Deputy Augusto Conte (Christian Democrat-Federal Capital) said Troccoli admitted the government's failure during a private meeting with the interior minister.

Conte demanded that the government "make greater efforts" to obtain the information because "those who deny (the information) exists are committing a crime." The deputy also briefed Troccoli on his bill to create a congressional commission to "control, along with the government, the activities of the security and intelligence services."

AIR FORCE WITHDRAWS FROM JOINT MANEUVERS

PY060250 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2012 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA) -- More than 2,000 men from the Army and the Navy will participate in a joint military exercise in Magdalena next week. The Air Force, which had taken part in the initial planning phase, has decided at the last moment not to participate in the maneuvers, according to military sources.

As reported, the operation will take place from 13 to 17 September and will consist of disembarkation of marines, who, together with Army and Navy paratroopers, must attack positions defended by members of the Sargento Cabral Noncommissioned Officers School, who, in turn, will be supported by armored cars from the 8th Tank Regiment of Magdalena.

The plan establishes that on 13, 14, and 15 September, the attackers will strengthen defense and attack positions. The marines, who will be transported by the naval river fleet will disembark on the afternoon and evening of 16 September. On 17 September, naval airplanes will bomb the positions defended by the Army, who will use armored cars and heavy artillery to resist the attackers.

The military sources reported that at first air operations had been in charge of the Air Force (which had also been in charge of the transportation), with the participation of the naval air units. However, the Air Force Command "decided at the last moment not to participate in the military exercises, due to differences in doctrine as a consequence of the part assigned to the Air Force in the exercise," said the same source. The military sources reported that the Air Force did not reply to a written request from the Army, which asked for the Mirage planes to participate in "the air operation component." The military exercise will take place in the training fields of the 8th Tank Regiment near Magdalena, in the Province of Buenos Aires. The Army will participate with a task force composed of artillery forces of the Sargento Carbal Noncommissioned Officers School, a group of paratroopers, and Army air transport. The Navy will take part in the maneuver with the river fleet, the marines a group of paratroopers, and Navy combat planes.

POSSIBLE REAGAN-ALFONSIN MEETING UNDER STUDY

PY060230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2241 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Washington, 5 Sep (TELAM) -- Foreign Affairs Secretary Elsa Kelly today admitted in Washington that the U.S. and Argentine Governments are studying the possibility of a rendezvous between Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Ronald Reagan.

According to UN sources, both presidents will speak at the 39th UN General Assembly on 24 September. Diplomatic observers felt that it is quite possible that the Alfonsin-Reagan meeting will take place in the UN building itself, taking advantage of the fact that the two presidents will speak at the UN on the same day.

During a press conference held shortly after forwarding to OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares the documents ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, better known as the San Jose pact, Kelly revealed that the U.S. and Argentine Governments consider that a meeting between the U.S. and Argentine presidents is possible. Kelly stated that contacts have already been made between the two governments and added that both countries have a lot to talk about.

BRIEFS

TUCUMAN POLICE CHIEF -- San Miguel de Tucuman -- Retired General Guillermo Corvalan Costilla was yesterday installed in office as the new chief of the Tucuman police force by Fernando Riera, governor of this province. The new chief retired from active service in 1980 and replaces Julio Albarracin, who resigned following the recent police crisis in this city. Costilla is 53 years of age and was born at Aguilares, a locality some 80 kilometres distant from the capital of the province. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Aug 84 p 17 PY]

UNION LEADER REVEALS 'SUBVERSIVE PREPARATIONS'

PY040210 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Sabino Rodriguez, one of the top leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in Cochabamba Department, has revealed that subversive preparations are being made which seek to disrupt the democratic process that was restored on 10 October 1982. Rodriguez stated that the replacement of the commander of the Rene Barrientos Ortuno Regiment would cause destabilizing attitudes. The Rene Barrientos Ortuno regiment is headquartered in the Colomi region, Cochabamba Department. In response to Radio Panamericana's queries, Rodriguez stated that the labor organizations have reports indicating that the coup will reportedly take place this weekend.

These reports provoke much concern, especially from the Bolivian labor movement, Rodriguez stressed. The current situation is reportedly playing into their hands since the national and regional problems are mounting with no solution in sight. According to the statements made by Sabino Rodriguez on that issue, our interviewee stated the following:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The data on hand indicates attempts will be made to destabilize the democratic process by making changes (?which would) affect the ranks of the Armed Forces. We also want to report that we are processing information indicating that there will be some foolhardy attempts in the country soon, specifically seeking to take advantage of the presence [in Cochabamba] of all the workers of Bolivia, that is, the delegates to the Sixth COB Congress. These attempts are being prepared for 8 September, according to our reports. [end recording]

LECHIN OQUENDO TO SEEK PRESIDENCY IN 1986

PY052158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo, the most prominent Bolivian labor leader, today announced in Cochabamba, (in central Bolivia), that he will run as a presidential candidate in the 1986 elections.

"I wish to be the head of a leftist coalition which will fight for the people's interests," said the septuagenarian union leader, who added that if he were chosen, he will undertake programs of liberation, without foreign intervention.

Lechin believes he will not be reelected as executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) during the Sixth COB Congress that is now taking place in Cochabamba, because of the statements he will make against some labor sectors that no longer follow any disciplinary concept.

Finally, Lechin said that the conclusions of the Sixth COB Congress will be anti-officialist, which will mean that the influence of the co-ruling pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party will be lessened.

Since he arrived in Cochabamba, Lechin has contacted leftist sectors opposing President Hernan Siles Zuazo, thus starting to develop his strategy.

FERNANDEZ CONSULTS WITH ENVOYS ON SEA ACCESS

PY051744 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez has recalled the Bolivian ambassadors accredited to Latin American countries to analyze the landlocked Bolivian situation and the negotiations to be held with Chile within the framework of the resolutions approved by the OAS, which recommended that efforts be made to solve the problem. The foreign minister met with Walter Montenegro and Lidia Gueiler, Bolivian ambassadors to Peru and Colombia, respectively. They informed the minister of the position of those two countries toward the landlocked situation of Bolivia.

According to official sources, the two countries favor the Bolivian stance. The entire Latin American region strongly supports the Bolivian cause, as is stated in the four resolutions issued by the OAS recommending that Chile meet the Bolivian demand and that the interested parties -- alluding to Peru -- directly discuss the issue.

The Foreign Ministry has engaged in this type of consultation since last August, because it has to accept or reject an invitation from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to negotiate directly with Chile. Bolivia has officially accepted the invitation and Chile has also agreed to participate. Bolivian and Chilean representatives have held informal talks on the matter. The formal and final negotiations should be held in Bogota, at the invitation of President Betancur.

Official Foreign Ministry sources have pointed out that, prior to final negotiations, consultations are necessary in order to reach a consensus on what is to be demanded from Chile. The Bolivian ambassadors to Latin American countries will continue submitting their reports to Minister Fernandez today. Tomorrow they are expected to receive instructions on the policy designed to support the Bolivian demand for sovereign access to the Pacific coast.

POLICE CHIEF'S DISMISSAL SOUGHT FOR BRIBE-TAKING

PY031842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Sep (AFP) -- The newspaper EL DIARIO of this capital has reported that the authorities and students of the Superior Police Academy [Escuela Superior de Policia] today demanded the dismissal of Chief of Police General Mario Rada Fernandez for allegedly having accepted a bribe from drug traffickers.

A letter addressed to Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata by the lieutenant colonels and majors of the Police Academy states that there are documents that irrefutably prove that he received money and other gifts, which proves how immoral and corrupt General Rada is. The note, which is signed, among others, by Colonels Carlos Fernandez Gonzales, Eduardo Chavez Lazo, and Mario Duran Manzaneda, also referred to information published by the daily HOY of La Paz reporting that the chief of police was involved in the abduction of President Hernan Silez Zuazo on 30 June and that policemen received \$35,000 to allow the traffic of drugs. The authorities and students of the Superior Police Academy suggested that the government should improve the salaries of the police forces in order to prevent its members from straying away from the forces' doctrine and becoming victims of immorality for personal reasons.

FIGUEIREDO OFFERS NO COMMENT ON NEVES CRITICISM

PY052202 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Salvador (DAILY POST) -- President Figueiredo made no comment Tuesday on opposition candidate Tancredo Neves' criticism that the president had committed an infraction of the ethical norms when he requested PDS governors to support government party presidential candidate Paulo Maluf.

Figueiredo was in Salvador to inaugurate its new passenger terminal at the international airport. He was received by military officials and Governor Joao Durval of Bahia who thanked the president for the government's support in building the terminal.

For the first time in his political campaigning, opposition candidate Neves criticized Figueiredo Monday for requesting PDS governors to support Maluf. Tancredo declared that the president should not "place the machinery of government at the disposition of the candidate and, more than this, pressure political forces to support him. If he acts in this way he is committing an infraction of the norms that should prevail for a president during an election campaign."

Presidential spokesman Carlos Atila refuted the accusation, stating that President Figueiredo is acting in an "ethical and democratic fashion." The president is defending the candidate of his party in the same way that the governors of the opposition are encouraging the mayors of their states to support Tancredo Neves, Atila said.

Orestes Quercia, vice-governor of Sao Paulo, stated Tuesday that Neves' words, taken out of context, may give the impression that the opposition candidate wanted to offend the president. "But I don't think so. I am reminded of a phrase by Padre Antonio Vieira, who said, 'Phrases by God, taken out of context, can give the impression they are the words of the devil.'"

In Brasilia, PDS candidate Maluf received a thousand greetings on his 53rd birthday, including telephone congratulations from Neves and Figueiredo. Only two members of the opposition, Deputy Celso Pecanha (PTB leader of the Chamber) and Daso Coimbra (PMDB of Rio de Janeiro) went to the campaign headquarters at the San Marco Hotel in Brasilia to congratulate Maluf. On Tuesday Maluf flew to Bahia for the inauguration of the international airport. His relations with Bahia Governor Durval remain tense, after former Governor Antonio Magalhaes threw his support behind the opposition candidate.

Meanwhile in Brasilia, Moacyr Dalla, president of the Senate, denied that he pretended to transfer to plenary session of Congress the decision to set a voting date for the Theodoro Mendes amendment, which would reestablish direct elections for Figueiredo's successor.

FIGUEIREDO, STROESSNER TO MEET IN ITAIPU

PY010035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and his Paraguayan counterpart Alfredo Stroessner will meet at the Itaipu hydroelectric plant on 25 October. The announcement was made today by Itamaraty. The two heads of state will officially launch the operation of the first two 700,000-kw generators.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PROTEST VIOLENCE, EVENTS

Buses on Fire in Santiago

PY041359 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Subversives today set at least five buses of private public transport enterprises on fire, according to a police report. One of the incidents took place this morning on the corner of Mapocho and Huelen Streets, in the Pudahuel District, when a group of extremists ordered all the passengers and the driver off the bus and then sprinkled it with gasoline and set it on fire. Another bus was burned in the 6000 block of San Pablo Street, where Carabineros together with police land and air squads are now carrying out a search for the authors of this new attack.

College Classes Suspended

PY041546 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The University of Chile has suspended classes in the science, law, and northern medical colleges. A few minutes ago a group of about 100 students demanding that classes be suspended ended an occupation of the northern medical college, where the police are now carrying out a discreet vigilance. Here, as well as in other parts of the university, no serious incidents have been reported.

13 Bomb Explosions

PY041612 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A total of 13 bombs exploded last night and at dawn today in various areas of the capital, thus mobilizing the police and security forces. At 2130 a bomb exploded at a lamp post on the corner of Nataliel and Santiaguillo Streets. The explosion knocked down a transformer, causing a power cut in a sector between Franklin Street and the Great Avenue.

At 2145 an explosive device containing pamphlets exploded on the premises of the Fourth Criminal Court at 1427 General Mackenna. According to Judge Oscar Lorca Ferraro, the explosion did not cause any damage. At the same time another bomb exploded at 1987 Roberto Espinoza Street, partially destroying the base of a street lamp post.

At 2230 another street lamp post at 4460 Eduardo Castillo Velazco Street was the target of a terrorist attack. The shock wave of this bomb shattered the windows of neighboring houses. Ten minutes later an explosive device went off at a post on 531 Padre Hurtado Street near Las Condes Avenue.

At 2255 a bomb exploded on an electricity pylon located on the (Romanini) farm in (Meditilla), causing considerable material damage. At 2330 another bomb exploded beside a street lamp post located in Departmental, in front of a social club.

At 0015 this morning an explosion hit the Ovalle-Negrete bus line station located in (Chilicura). This explosion caused in slight damage. Five minutes later another bomb exploded in the garage of the Ovalle-Negrete bus line on the corner of Cardenal Caro and Granada Streets, Conchalí District, causing damage.

Half an hour later an explosive device detonated in the headquarters of Neighborhood Club 13 at 4346 Los Pingüinos Street in Los Nogales District. At 0055 unidentified individuals planted a bomb next to the building at 874 Calle Porvenir, causing damage to the gate and two vehicles parked nearby.

The last explosion took place at 0510 this morning. As a consequence, two electricity posts were partially damaged at 12516 Pedro Prado Street and at 1138 Pedro Torres Street. These explosions shattered the windows of neighboring buildings.

Bomb Damages Vina del Mar School

PY041432 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A bomb attack perpetrated by agitators against the Industrial School of Vina del Mar has caused considerable material damage. The terrorists planted a bomb of medium strength in one of the rooms of the school, destroying 30 percent of its windows when it exploded.

Student Killed

PY051435 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Carabineros have identified a third victim of the violent incidents recorded during the day of protest called by the opposition. He is 14-year-old student Divaldo Rodriguez, who died as a result of four bullet wounds he reportedly received while, according to the police, erecting barricades. Another 16-year-old student, Jorge Vicente Donoso, was also wounded during the same incident.

Thus there are three persons dead so far as a result of the so-called peaceful demonstrations. They are common criminal Hernan Barrales, French priest Andre Jarlan, and the above-mentioned youth Divaldo Rodriguez.

Police Station Attacked

PY051439 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Criminal terrorists have perpetrated a submachine gun attack against a police station in the Maipu neighborhood. The Alessandri police station, located at 4701 Antartica Street in the Maipu neighborhood, was attacked from a passing car. The police personnel on duty repelled the attack and the terrorists escaped after heavy crossfire. Nobody was killed nor injured.

Arrests, Injuries in Santiago

PY051343 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Various incidents were recorded yesterday in downtown Santiago and on the outskirts of the city. More than 50 persons were detained and more than 100 persons were injured. The militarized police dispersed the demonstrators with water cannons and tear gas grenades, and finally managed to control the situation. Meanwhile, stores closed their doors early shortly after the confrontations, and people working in the downtown area left early for their homes.

The situation was mostly normal in the metropolitan area, except for some strategic points on the outskirts of the city where agitators set up barricades and burned tires, preventing vehicles from circulating in the area. The bus lines operated normally, although the transport service was delayed because of tire bursters spread by the agitators on the streets and avenues, while other subversives engaged in burning some buses.

Christian Democratic Leaders Arrested

PY051519 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A total of 10 people have been detained in Valparaíso during isolated incidents. First a group of individuals provoked the Carabineros posted at the Nueva [word indistinct] Square, causing the arrest of several regional Christian Democratic leaders.

Other incidents occurred along La Estrella Street and in front of the (?local) city hall during which several arrests were made. Similarly, small groups of demonstrators gathered along (Pedro Montt) Avenue, but they were dispersed by Carabineros.

In Vina del Mar, security forces prevented demonstrators from setting up barricades in some parts of the city.

In Valparaíso and Vina del Mar, Marxist terrorists detonated two bombs and set fire to a train car. Police sources of the fifth region have reported that the attacks were perpetrated between 1300 and 2045 yesterday. The first attack was carried out against a transformer of the Chilean Electric Company, Ltd. [Chilectra] urban electricity system at 900 [name indistinct] Avenue in Valparaíso, causing minor damage. The second attack damaged another transformer of the Chilectra-(Conase) interconnected system in Vina del Mar. As a result of the attack, power cuts were registered in the Recreo Alto and Cerro Esperanza neighborhoods. Finally, Marxist terrorists set fire to an abandoned train car in the Baron yard on Espana Avenue. The car was totally destroyed by the fire.

500 Detained Nationwide

PY051530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (AFP) -- With very few means of public transport operating and smoking ashes of barricades in many of its main streets and avenues, Santiago today began the second day of protests against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

The peaceful demonstration called for by the Democratic Alliance and by the National Workers Command, which demand the end of the military government, on Monday turned into a bloody confrontation between the police and the opposition in Santiago neighborhoods which ended with four persons dead. Approximately 50 persons were injured, most of them by bullet and more than 300 were detained. A 200 more were detained by security forces during the street demonstrations staged in almost all the most important cities throughout the country.

One report mentioned street clashes in Arica, Iquique, La Serena, Valparaíso, Vina del Mar, Rancagua, Concepcion, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Temuco, and Punta Arenas. In Valparaíso, the largest part, four empty train cars at a station were burned, and other attacks caused blackouts in several neighborhoods.

The four deaths recorded in Santiago were attributed to shots fired by the police or mysterious motorized commandos who crossed the areas of greatest conflict. A 45-year-old man was shot dead in the San Miguel neighborhood under unknown circumstances, while a 14-year-old boy was killed near San Bernardo, southern Santiago. The other two victims, a 24-year-old worker and French priest Andre Jarlan, 44 years old, died in La Victoria neighborhood, where more than 90,000 persons, mostly unemployed, live under very poor conditions.

Jarlan's superior, Pierre Dubois, said that the worker was killed by Carabineros, and a French reporter covering the area reported that the only shots fired when Father Jarlan was hit came from agents standing near the rectory. A boy was hit in the head while standing near a barricade, and a police group advanced to disperse the demonstrators, eyewitnesses reported.

The Santiago military command has imposed curfew on the 4 million inhabitants between midnight and 0500 this morning, but in many sectors the people challenged the restriction and went out on the streets to set up barricades and bonfires. Three buses were set on fire, which make a total of eight buses destroyed yesterday and today. It has also been reported that two shops were ransacked in outlying Santiago districts. The police have reported that one of its stations was the target of automatic weapons fire and that another commando shot up a patrol car.

The authorities have not reported any victims among the personnel of security agencies, and an unofficial preliminary report indicates that daily activities in Santiago and the rest of the country are normal. Moreover, there were not many buses circulating in the capital during the early hours of the day and this caused near total absenteeism in schools and reduced attendance in factories, shops, and offices.

The commercial sector of Santiago has announced that it will close down today at 1400, and it is possible that the strike will extend to other cities. This sector is demanding the abrogation of certain taxes and fines.

The Democratic Alliance and the committee that coordinates all the opposition organizations, from rightist to Marxist, that have adhered to the protest have reported that the protest against the economic and social crisis, which they attribute to the military, will conclude tonight with the traditional and symbolic banging in homes of empty pots and pans.

Shops, Medical Unit Attacked

PY051920 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Agitators have robbed a supermarket and a grocery store in La Cisterna and La Granja and attacked a bus stop and some medical units in the northern and southern parts of Santiago.

Carabineros have reported that shortly after midnight when the curfew was in force, a group of antisocial elements raided the (Auco) supermarket at the intersection of (Kennedy) and La Feria Streets in La Cisterna neighborhood. They stole goods and seriously damaged the premises. A similar raid was carried out at 0130 this morning against a grocery store at 13006 Rauli Street in La Granja neighborhood.

Another group of agitators planted a bomb at the bus stop of the Portugal-(Isalto) line at the intersection of La FERIA and Bombero (Sandon) Streets in San Miguel. The bus stop was destroyed by the explosion. Another bomb, which exploded shortly before the beginning of the curfew, partially destroyed an electricity post at the intersection of the Sur Promenade and Padre las Casas. However, the explosion did not cause a power cut.

Health authorities have reported that 45 ambulance tires were damaged by tire bursters, adding that 25 were repaired and the others destroyed. They added that approximately eight ambulances were damaged and the windshield of another was smashed by stones. The sources said that in some suburbs such as La Hermida, agitators prevented ambulances from entering hospitals and some medical units were closed following threats from the local residents. They said that the (La Quincolla) medical unit in the northern part of Santiago was attacked by agitators who pulled off some iron bars of the (?gate) and shattered windows. They added that the telephone lines of other medical units were cut. Medical personnel on duty at the Julio Acuna (Chinchon) and (La Faena) medical units had to spend the night in the installations following threats against their persons.

Some isolated incidents occurred in the southern part of Santiago today. Antisocial elements and local residents tried to hinder traffic by erecting barricades and burning tires. As a result of these incidents, special Carabineros forces intervened to clear up the streets and to restore traffic. The demonstrators reacted by stoning the police personnel, who were compelled to hurl tear gas grenades to restore order. Similarly, groups of antisocial elements threw tire bursters, causing damage to police and private cars. However, the situation is absolutely normal in most Santiago neighborhoods.

'Violent' Disturbances Reported

PY051945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Violent disturbances broke out this afternoon in two sections of Santiago in the ongoing citizens' day of protest against the military regime led by President Augusto Pinochet.

A priest, who was witness to the incidents in Villa O'Higgins, a section located in southern Santiago, stated that a young man died in a clash with the police, but his report has not been officially confirmed.

Other clashes between the antigovernment demonstrators and the policemen took place in the section of Santa Julia, which is located in eastern Santiago. Armored personnel carriers were observed in the above-mentioned places at 1500 while bus and car traffic was cut off by the exchange of tear gas canisters and stones.

According to an unofficial toll, four persons, including a French priest, died yesterday, Tuesday, during the first day of antigovernment protests.

Incidents in Outlying Cities

PY052351 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 5 September broadcasts reports on disturbances in several Chilean cities during the 2-day protest against the Pinochet government.

A report from Punta Arenas, reports that "some 200 young demonstrators managed to frighten residents in the 18th district where, at the end of a peaceful demonstration, the group of agitated youths gathered at the corner of Independencia Avenue and (Martínez Aldunate) Street. At this site, barricades of tires were erected and set afire; metal chains were thrown over power generators, thus causing a blackout over a large sector of the city; vehicular traffic was impeded; and violence mounted to the point that heavily-armed Carabineros had to intervene, launching tear gas grenades while being stoned by the demonstrators."

The station then carries a report from Arica saying that "a woman and a man who were throwing stones at vehicles and insulting passersby were arrested and released on orders to appear at the local police court later. The Arica provincial governor and the Carabineros prefecture reported to Domestic Service that the situation was normal in that city."

From Concepcion, the station reports that "unidentified individuals set fire to a university chapel on the corner of (Loclemons) and Enrique Molinas Streets, causing undetermined damages. Witnesses recounted that the individuals threw Molotov cocktails inside the chapel and then fled." In addition to this event, the announcer reports that "seven persons were arrested for raising barricades on the streets and disturbing public order." The announcer also reports that "a blackout affected the Libertad neighborhood in Talcahuano after agitators threw chains over power lines, thus causing short circuits."

Finally, a report from Valparaiso indicates that "the prompt reaction of a bus company guard, who called the police, frustrated an attempt to set fire to 10 buses of the Verde Mar Company that were parked at the Santa (Elina) terminal. Also, the fire set last night in two unused railroad cars at the Baron sector spread to another two railroad cars parked at a maintenance shop, causing damages estimated at 5 million pesos." The announcer further reports that "last night during the so-called peaceful protest, the promoters of violence disrupted the supply of electric power to several sections by throwing chains over the transmission wires. The worst blackout took place at Playa Ancha, cutting the supply to Quebrada Verde." The announcer finally says that "Carabineros arrested a score of individuals who were erecting barricades, burning tires, and causing public disorder."

Copiapó CNI Chief Killed

PY052333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2248 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (EFE) -- The chief of the National Intelligence Center [CNI,] in the city of Copiapó and a student died today during incidents that took place at the University of Atacama in Copiapó, 800 km north of Santiago. In an official communique, the Copiapó regional intendant reports that Lieutenant Julio Briones Rayo, chief of the local CNI branch, and engineering student Guillermo Vargas Gallardo died during these incidents. These two new victims have brought to seven the death toll of the 2-day national protest in Chile. According to the communique, the rector of the University of Atacama requested that security personnel be deployed to the university and when these forces arrived a shoot out started which caused the death of a student. The local CNI chief was also fatally shot during these incidents.

The following persons died earlier during this protest drive which began yesterday: Hernán Barrales, French priest Andre Jarlan, 14-year-old Divaldo Rodriguez, student Patricio Navarrete, and 20-year-old Gabriel Angel Zuniga.

Death Toll Rises to 7

PY060040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (AFP) -- As the popular protest against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime drew to an end tonight, disturbances broke out in suburban neighborhoods of Santiago and the police deployed large contingents and armored vehicles to repress the demonstrators.

In one of the clashes that took place in Villa O'Higgins a 21-year-old worker died, raising the death toll in the popular protest to seven. Four other persons died in Santiago, including French priest Andre Jarlan, and a National Intelligence Center (CNI) chief and a student in Copiapo, 1,400 km north of Santiago.

After a period of calm which began at dawn, following the incidents that took place on Tuesday, clashes between opponents and policemen broke out again this afternoon in Santiago. A car was set on fire in an eastern residential neighborhood of the capital city and violence spread toward the southern sector, hampering the hundreds of thousands of nervous and anxious persons on their way home from work. As sunset approached, barriers of rubble, bonfires, and barricades appeared at the other end of Santiago and radio broadcasts reported shots fired at numerous points. The self-styled Neighborhood Coordinating Board reported mass raids in the Santa Corina and Sara Guijardo neighborhoods, where earlier bloody protests had caused 73 deaths since May 1983. Disturbances also continued in San Miguel and Macul districts around university campuses. AFP correspondents have witnessed the deployment of armored vehicles equipped with tear gas launchers and machine guns. As night fell public transport was closed for fear of attacks. Since the protest started on Tuesday eight buses have been destroyed by fire. The prevailing atmosphere of alarm also prompted some stores to close. Unofficial reports indicated that by 1800 more than 400 persons had been arrested for disrupting public order. The latest arrests were made at the access to La Victoria neighborhood where Father Jarlan and two other victims were shot on Tuesday. The neighborhood was frequently overflown by helicopters day and night and tonight it was virtually besieged by police forces amid an atmosphere of tension. According to the instructions issued for the protest, supported by a broad spectrum of political and union opponents which encompass both rightists and Marxist-leftists, the popular demonstration is scheduled to conclude tonight with a symbolic banging of pots and pans in Santiago and in the rest of the country.

No Santiago Curfew 5 Sep

PY060208 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0152 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has reported that the emergency zone chief for the metropolitan region and San Antonio Province will not impose a curfew tonight. Marquez de la Plata noted, however, that vehicular traffic will be restricted from 0100 to 0500.

Santiago Intendant's Report

PY051430 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday Santiago Intendant General Roberto Guillard called on the people to go to their work places as usual because the security forces will preserve order.

Making an initial report on the situation in the metropolitan area, he said it is absolutely normal. Reporting on the resumption of transportation services, he said:

[Begin Guillard recording] Transportation services started to operate more slowly than usual but they were normalized gradually. At 0830 all services were normal. At 1830 they were again [word indistinct] more slowly. However, we can say that in general transportation services were normal. Some bus owners have [words indistinct] more slowly than usual. [end recording]

Gen Guillard then reported on school and university attendance and on the incidents that occurred in some universities.

[Begin Guillard recording] Attendance in general is normal. Attendance at university classes was 80 percent, at secondary school classes it is 68 percent, and at primary school classes it was 75 percent. Attendance by teachers and university professors was 100 percent. Some minor incidents occurred in front of the law college and at the engineering and the northern medical colleges. Similarly, small barricades were set up in front of the Catholic University west campus. During the morning groups of agitators of the Pedagogic Sciences Academy of Catholic University occupied the science and (?biology) faculty but they were dispersed by the security forces. This incident lasted only 10 minutes. Some students [words indistinct] the University of Santiago held demonstrations and caused incidents in the university (?compound) but not inside the buildings. A large number of youths who did not belong to the university participated. [end recording]

In the labor field, the Santiago intendant said that there was no absenteeism according to a Industrial Development Association (Sofofa) report. Guillard also officially reported on the measures adopted against Radio Chilena and Radio Cooperativa.

[Begin Guillard recording] According to a Sofofa report, there was 100 percent attendance in the labor field. Public utility services were normal and there were no problems with communications in general. We can also say that there are two [words indistinct] a decree by the state of emergency zone whereby words indistinct] the transmissions of Radio Chilena and of Radio Cooperativa have been restricted to music and to commercial advertisements. The decree bans the two radios from broadcasting political news and (?newscasts). [end recording]

As regards shops, he said that the situation was similar to that in the transportation field because some shop owners closed their shops for safety reasons. As of the time of Gen Guillard's report, there were 250 detainees and one death. The intendant said that the deceased person had a police record.

[Begin Guillard recording] Hernan Rodolfo Barrales Rivera, 25 years old, was dead when he was admitted to (Barrionuco) hospital at 1150. According to a last-minute report by the investigative police, Barrales had quite a lengthy police record for petty thievery and for other crimes. This youth was taken to the hospital by Father Pierre Dubois from the La Victoria Church. [end recording]

The metropolitan intendant said that all these incidents compelled the government to decree a curfew last night, adding that they will study the possibility of restoring it tonight. Gen Guillard concluded by stating that everybody has the right to disagree with the government, adding that they must do it in a constructive manner and not by shouting on the street and causing damage. He also announced that a second report on the country's situation will be made only if necessary.

Opposition Leaders Comment

PY060201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1728 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 5 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean opposition coalition Democratic Alliance [AD] holds the government led by General Augusto Pinochet totally responsible for the violence that has taken place in Chile over the past 24 hours.

The opposition coalition AD feels that the government is totally responsible for the violent actions that have taken place during the peaceful protest held at the Plaza de Armas.

Mario Sharpe, a member of the Social Democratic Party and AD president, voiced his solidarity with the leaders "who were the victims of police violence." Sharpe rejected the "ruthlessness of the police" which, he said disrupted the peaceful development of the rally held at noon. Sharpe added that "the rally, which was of a completely peaceful nature, was violently broken up by hundreds of policemen who indiscriminately attacked the people," with a toll of many persons injured, detained, and harassed.

Regarding the enforcement of press censorship, Sharpe said that the government has launched an attack against press freedom," referring to the bans on airing newscasts imposed on Radio Chilena and Radio Cooperativa, and to the misdemeanor lawsuits filed against the magazines CAUCE, APSI, HOY, and ANALISIS.

Sharp considers that the day of protest has been successful and cited the cities of Rancagua, Valdivia, Punta Arenas, Concepcion, and Osorno as examples.

Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos referred to the statement by Santiago intendant General Guillard who charged the opposition leaders with staying home. Lagos said that "the political leaders did not stay in bed, but assumed their responsibilities." Lagos added that "the government must assume the responsibility for the way it uses the forces of order."

KILLING OF FRENCH PRIEST SPARKS REACTION

Santiago Archbishop Comments

PY051406 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Accompanied by French Ambassador to Santiago Leon Marcel Bouvier, Santiago archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno visited the parish in La Victoria neighborhood where French Priest Andre Jarlan was killed. The archbishop wanted to see for himself the place where the priest died. The French ambassador expressed the same feeling, saying that he has to report to his government on the circumstances in which his fellow countryman was killed.

Msgr Fresno said that the death of the French priest, who arrived in the country last year, is a call from God, noting that violence and hatred must end and that the people must be heard.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil went to the archbishop's residence to present a note expressing the government's condolences over Jarlan's death. The note could not be delivered personally, however, because the archbishop was visiting the rectory in La Victoria.

French Envoy Requests Investigation

PY052020 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The French ambassador to Santiago has asked the Chilean Government to conduct an exhaustive investigation into the death of father Andre Jarlan, who died as a result of two shots in the head during a confusing incident in La Victoria neighborhood. French Ambassador Leon Bouvier this morning went to the Foreign Ministry to meet with bilateral relations Director Rual (Smith). After the meeting, Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla reported that the French diplomat asked the Chilean authorities for an exhaustive investigation into the priest's death. Padilla stressed that France made this petition but that it did not file a note of protest. Padilla added that the bilateral relations director accepted the French request and granted assurances that the Chilean Government would make the best efforts to clarify the incident. The Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by reporting that there is no official information on a note that the French Government has allegedly submitted to the Chilean Embassy in Paris criticizing the Chilean authorities for its actions during the protest.

For his part, Foreign Minister Del Valle said that the priest's case is in the hands of a judge and that he was not aware of a French Government statement on the protests in Chile. Asked about the status of Chilean-French relations, Jaime del Valle said that they are good and (normal). Jaime del Valle concluded by saying that no embassy has asked him to report on the country's situation as a result of the protest.

Judge Named, Lawsuit Filed

PY060151 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] At the request of the Interior Ministry, the Supreme Court has appointed Judge Hernan Correa to hear the case of the murder of French priest Andre Jarlan. Judge Correa is a member of the Pedro Aguirre Cerda District Appellate Court. Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno has filed a criminal lawsuit against anyone who may be found guilty of the murder of French priest Andre Jarlan. The lawsuit was filed by Attorney Alejandro Gonzalez of the Vicariate of Solidarity at the Pedro Aguirre Cerda District Appellate Court.

Jarpa Denies Police Involvement

PY060130 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The bullets used to kill the La Victoria French priest are not the type used by Chilean police, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has said. He added that the casings were found inside the rectory at 4271 (Ranquel) Street.

[Begin Jarpa recording] We regret and condemn these incidents. I can tell you that the French priest was killed in his office by two bullets. These bullets were picked up last night by the judge and, according to the information at hand, these bullets are not the type used by the police or the Carabineros. This is a very important fact.
[end recording]

Jarpa said the government will make every effort to clear up this case in order to prove who are the only ones who profit from these acts of violence.

Jarpa noted that the death of the priest and of other persons can in no way benefit the government. Instead, he said, these deaths are very useful to extremist groups, which are seeking to build a false atmosphere of violence. Commenting on the arrest of political leader Andres Zaldivar, Jarpa said that the fact that Zaldivar was released 2 hours after his arrest does not mean that he enjoys special privileges.

[Begin Jarpa recording] The fact is that most of those detained during the incidents that took place yesterday are already released, among them Mr Andres Zaldivar. This does not mean that Zaldivar enjoys a special right to organize disorders. The truth is that what he has done is not regarded as a serious crime. [end recording]

Jarpa also said that restrictions were imposed on broadcasts of two Santiago radio stations in keeping with legal provisions because they were disseminating several false reports and were distorting the facts. As an example, he cited the alleged occupation of the office of the rector of the Pedagogical Academy, which never happened.

Commenting on the case of exiles, Jarpa said that special rules are applicable to all world airlines. Each airline should request documents certifying that the passenger is authorized to disembark at a certain point. Furthermore, he said, the government will give each airline a list of those persons who cannot return to Chile.

Jarpa concluded by stating that the government is studying the adoption of legal measures against those responsible for the protest. An evaluation of the results of the protest will be carried out first and then there will be an inquiry into what legal measures should be taken against the instigators and individuals responsible for the protest, he said.

OPPOSITION MAGAZINE CAUCE SUSPENDED FOR 5 ISSUES

PY040313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has reported that Judge Enrique Zurita had accepted the Chilean Government's charges against opposition magazine CAUCE and had suspended it for five issues. On 31 August the government filed the following charges against the weekly CAUCE at an appellate court: Violation of the internal security law and libel against the chief of state, General Pinochet, and his family. The charges were against journalists Carlos Neely, who was the director of the first six issues of the magazine, and Edwin Harrington director for the remaining 14 issues, and against attorney Gonzlo Figueroa Yanez, in his capacity as legal representative of the weekly. The charges stemmed from articles in the 20 issues published thus far by the magazine (which was created in October 1983). Today, 3 September, its 21st issue went on the streets. The Chilean Government also filed charges on 1 September against the opposition magazines APSI and ANALISIS for alleged violations of the internal security law.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0057 GMT on 4 September adds: "Personnel of the Chilean investigative police today confiscated from the stands the latest issues of opposition magazines CAUCE and ANALISIS in compliance with court orders."]

CORRECTION TO MIR MEMBERS AT COURT DISPOSAL

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "MIR Members Placed at Disposal of Military Court," published in the 30 August Latin America DAILY REPORT, page E 4, second paragraph, line one:

...Movement of the Revolutionary Left. The police found...(supplying dropped word "left")

BETANCUR ON CONTADORA, FOREIGN DEBT, PRC TIES

OW052124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, Sep 4 (XINHUA) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today denounced the Soviet and the U.S. roles in Central America and asked that the region be permitted to solve its own problems.

Receiving a group of visiting Chinese journalists in Bogota, the president said the Contadora Group, namely Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, have been seeking a ceasefire between disputing parties in Central America.

The Contadora Group, he said, calls on the two superpowers to stop their interference in Central America and demands a full withdrawal of foreign military advisors there in order to let the countries solve their own problems.

Referring to the pressing foreign debt confronting Latin America, Betancur said the huge debt is largely due to high interest rates, short repayment deadlines and the protectionist trade measures taken by some western countries.

Therefore, he said, the most effective way to solve the problem is for western banks to lower their interest rates and extend repayment deadlines, and for the industrialized countries to drop trade barriers.

Commenting on the recent conference of the 77 Group in Cartagena, Colombia, the president said the significance of the conference lies in the participants' joint efforts to seek ways to solve their economic, social and political problems.

He proposed that the "South" countries hold an annual summit a match to the summit of the "North" countries. This, he said, would make it possible to begin a South-North meeting to discuss problems and find solutions.

Expressing his satisfaction with the friendly relationship between China and Colombia, Betancur said Colombia can learn from China about how to develop talents and build a nation.

He also expressed a desire to enhance economic ties between the two countries, and congratulated China on the upcoming 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The president also briefed the Chinese journalists on his country's economic, political, social, cultural, industrial and agricultural situation.

CONGRESS ELECTS PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNATE

PA060117 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Colombian Congress has officially elected Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo as the presidential designate of Colombia. A committee will be appointed to make the announcement to the President of the Republic and to Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSERTS LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT

PA051623 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- Dismissing repeated rumors of a radical change in the Colombian Government, rumors that were echoed by the international press, Colombian Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros has stated emphatically: We don't sponsor coups. We don't accept them. We are not accustomed to them. We have not been trained for them.

While he rejected claims of a plot by the Armed Forces against President Belisario Betancur's government and described such assertions as irresponsible, Gen Matamoros also said there is a well-organized campaign by the sly enemies of peace who are interested in unrest in the country. He said: All of us generals, lieutenants, and sergeants are steadfast friends of the government and understand that the country comes before our institutional interests; we must respect the nation above everything else. There is also a well-organized campaign by the sly enemies of peace aimed at creating a rift in the military forces, but they will never succeed in this, he said.

The defense minister made these declarations at the end of a ministers' meeting he attended hours after returning to the country from the United States, where he underwent a medical checkup. He described his general condition as normal and announced that he will enter the Bogota military hospital again in the next few days, where he expects to put an end to this extended nightmare, as he described it.

M-19'S 'RADIO MACONDO' BEGINS TRANSMISSIONS

PA312310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0650 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Corinto (Colombia) 30 Aug (EFE) -- A few hours after the cease-fire between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas went into effect, from "somewhere in the mountains" came the signal of "Radio Macondo" transmitting proclamations and exalting the leaders of the "19 April Movement" (M-19). According to telecommunications experts, "Radio Macondo," is a transmitting station of more than 2 kilowatts, which fills the Colombian air with "vallenata" music and interviews with M-19 leaders. It also pays homage to personalities Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo Plata, founders and ideologists of the movement.

The station "announcers" claim the transmissions originate in this sector of the Colombian southwest, but experts from the Communications Ministry reported that the transmissions actually originate "somewhere in the central range," near Corinto.

"Radio Macondo," which receives its name from the mythical town in the book "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Colombian Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1982 Literature Nobel Prize winner, often explains the significance of the "great national dialogue" to its audience. The M-19 and the government of President Belisario Betancur, as well as the "Popular Liberation Army" (EPL) and a splinter group of the "Workers' Self-Defense" (ADO) signed a truce and cease fire pact which goes into effect at 1300 (1800 GMT) today.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM RESERVES -- With the incorporation into national production of the oil fields located in Cano Limon, La Yuca, and Mantanegra in the eastern plains, the country currently has proven oil reserves of 1 billion barrels. A study of the country's petroleum situation by the magazine SINTESIS ECONOMICA indicates that with the discovery of the new fields and continuing the current monthly increase in production, Colombia will be self-sufficient in hydrocarbons in January 1986. [Summary] [Bogota EL TEMPO in Spanish 30 Aug 84 p C PA]

MONETARY BOARD ADOPTS NEW FISCAL MEASURES

PA060320 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Here is a summary of the measures that the Monetary Board adopted yesterday.

Elimination of the minidevaluations begun in March 1983, which were lately being made at the rate of .05 sucre a day; establishment of an official exchange rate for the dollar of 66.50 sucres to purchase and at 67.85 sucres to sell; retention of the Central Bank's so-called free exchange market, which fluctuates at its own rate.

All of the following transactions will be effected within the official market: All exporting of oil and oil by-products; importing of items from the special section of List No 1, namely, foodstuffs, medicines, fuel, basic agricultural inputs and seeds; servicing of the public foreign debt that has been contracted for and already disbursed; repatriation of earnings from foreign investments which have been registered to date on the official market; and provision of foreign exchange for study abroad and for the care of the handicapped when the contracts have been duly registered with the Central Bank.

All other transactions whether imports, exports, future contracts, debt servicing or foreign investments will be conducted on the Central Bank's free market, which will continue to control foreign exchange from exports.

Other measures include: Relaxation of import restrictions on so-called forbidden items, except for cars, and reduction of import duties, measures chiefly aimed at reducing contraband; substantial modification of import payment modes. The present complex system involving over 14 modes of making payments abroad is changed to one of 6 modes, with two payment periods of either 120 or 180 days; reduction of the period granted to exporters to remit foreign currency to the Central Bank. The Monetary Board will grant special payment periods and conditions for products and markets that may need it.

The measures adopted by the Monetary Board do not mention the free exchange market, which will continue to operate.

In sum, the official exchange rate of the dollar will be 67.85 sucres for payment of the public foreign debt and for a special list of transactions; that is, to negotiate oil and oil by-products sales, and to obtain foreign exchange for foreign debts, investments, foodstuffs and medicines.

Meanwhile, the Central Bank will establish the exchange rate for the dollar according to the market. For other transactions on the Central Bank's free market, the exchange rate will be set at 98.50 sucres to the dollar. All imports, except those included in the special section of List No 1, and all private exports will be transacted on the Central Bank's free market, at 98.50 sucres to the dollar.

The rate of exchange on the free stock exchange was 101 sucres to the dollar in the Quito yesterday, whereas in Guayaquil it was 100 sucres.

ENERGY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES

PA021530 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Fernando Santos, deputy national resources official and energy minister, has announced that Ecuador will increase its daily oil production to 270,000 barrels. This production will be maintained until December of this year.

The previous government had said that production could be increased up to 300,000 barrels. Santos, however, said that the current government has decided not to boost production to such a high level.

Regarding the fields operated directly by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, he said that there are plans to increase their production by 15 percent or a little bit more in order to produce approximately 37,000 barrels by the end of the year in line with a policy aimed at safeguarding hydrocarbon resources along with technical advice.

With regard to marketing, the official said that the previous administration's policy of signing long-term contracts with nonintermediary refinery enterprises will be maintained. These enterprises pay better prices and are more stable. This allows the country to secure foreign exchange.

ARRESTED GUERRILLA REVEALS VAST SUBVERSIVE PLAN

PA312128 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1932 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 31 Aug (DPA) -- A vast subversive plan, which would include urban and rural guerrilla operations is reportedly being planned in Ecuador, according to the confession made by Rosa Mireya Cardenas, leader of the "Alfaro Lives" insurgent movement arrested early this week in San Jose, Costa Rica. This plan reportedly has economic and logistical support from foreign countries and extremist organizations.

Rosa Mireya Cardenas, 24, presumed leader of the subversive group, was detained in San Jose and immediately repatriated to Ecuador, where she has been interrogated since Wednesday. In her declaration, Cardenas disclosed that the "Alfaro Lives" group (also known as "Eloy Alfaro Popular Armed Forces") has devised a short and medium term operations plan which would reportedly include kidnappings of politicians and businessmen, the liberation of extremists currently in jail, the publishing of subversive announcements, purchasing weapons, and obtaining funds to finance guerrilla activities.

According to Cardenas, some \$3 million would be necessary to finance these activities. In fact, one of the purposes of her trip was to obtain foreign financial support, the presumed guerrilla leader said in her declaration.

The Ecuadorean guerrilla leader's trip included stopovers in Panama, where she contacted an unidentified foreign embassy, Nicaragua, where she asked for support for the training of rebels, and Costa Rica, where she stopped to have her visa renewed for upcoming trips to Nicaragua. During her trip, Rosa Mireya Cardenas met with a leader of the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement], she said.

The "Alfaro Lives" movement is the only clandestine group operating in Ecuador. During the past months, it has staged several attacks, particularly on banks, in addition to promoting other acts of violence. The group is named for General Eloy Alfaro who led a rebel movement against the conservative regime at the end of the last century which ended with his rise to power. This led to a liberal revolution. Alfaro was assassinated in 1912.

The presumed guerrilla leader is currently under the orders of criminal judges. Her record shows several arrests for acts of insurgency, the police reported. There is practically no history of subversive movements in Ecuador, nor have there ever been urban or rural guerrillas.

LABOR UNIONS CRITICIZE ARREST OF UNION LEADERS

PY041738 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] The National Workers Coordinating Board [CNT] has released a communique in which it "reports to national and international public opinion the arrest of union leaders Melanio Morel, Gregorio Ojeda, Pedro Zarate, Carlos Castillo, and Nicasio Guzman, who were detained on 18 August 1984 in Villa Hayes by military personnel. They are being held incommunicado at this time at the 1st Cavalry Division. These union leaders had attended a meeting to organize a workers committee for the future Paraguayan Iron Steel Inc, Acepar, plant.

The communique adds that "the arrests were made by unauthorized persons and the place where they are being held is not appropriate for such a matter. In addition there has been a flagrant violation of the national Constitution, which provides for the right to hold meetings and to form association; of the Labor Code; and of Agreements 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization [ILO] on the right to unionize. The fact that workers are detained for the sole reason of trying to form an organization is a shame for the country."

It adds that "the support of silence of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers [CPT] and the behavior of certain leaders who lack popular support and who with their intrigues prompted the arrest of these leaders deserve our repudiation."

In a communique signed by journalist Oscar Torrents, the Journalists Union of Paraguay [SPP] has also demanded the release of the five leaders of the Construction Workers Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Construccion, Sinatrac] who are being held incommunicado at the Cerrito military garrison. The SPP rejects the violation of the right to unionize provided for by the nation's laws and by the international accords signed by our country. The leaders were detained while trying to organize a work committee with workers of the Acepar plant, which is under construction.

"The right to unionize is provided for by the nation's Constitution, by the Paraguayan Labor Code, and by ILO Agreements 87 and 98, which have been signed by Paraguay," a statement released by the National Accord workers states. This statement was released because of the detention of the five construction workers union leaders. The National Accord workers also state that "the arrest of Sinatrac union leaders is totally unjust, arbitrary, and illegal, and that it violates the rights established by the Constitution and the labor code."

Release Announced

PY060124 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Melanio Morel, Carlos Castillo, Nicasio Guzman, Pedro Zarate, and Gregorio Ojeda, the five leaders of the National Construction Workers Union who were arrested in Villa Hayes on 18 August this year without a court warrant in an area to which the state of siege does not apply have been released.

In connection with their arrest, which was prompted by an aborted meeting with workers of Paraguayan Iron and Steel Inc, Acepar, aimed at establishing a labor union, indicated that no one had visited the construction site nor had the union leaders asked for permission to visit the industrial plant, which is under construction.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MISSION'S ACTIVITIES

Intelligence Activities

PY050213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 84 p 14

[By O ESTADO correspondents]

[Excerpts] Of the 600 members of the Soviet permanent mission in Peru, one-third work directly or indirectly with their country's intelligence services, a military expert estimates. That is to say that the Kremlin has in Peru a contingent of 200 men distributed between the KGB and the GRU. For these spies who are specially trained to "dig out" top military, economic, political, and technological secrets, their mission is not restricted to the area within Peruvian borders. By the way, these borders give them security, because they are permitted by the Peruvian Government to act freely. According to the same military expert, Peru has become the center of Soviet operations in Latin America, just like the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City is used to fulfill the same mission in Central America, although with fewer resources.

The Soviets can go anywhere in Peru. Sometimes they are seen spending long weekends in the Amazon region, near the Brazilian border; visiting the Andean region; or sunning on the beaches near Lima, where they attract attention because of their white skin, which contrasts with the brown complexion of the Peruvians. "In Peru the movement of persons is not restricted," says a politician, who rapidly asserts that "the Soviets, theoretically, do not come close to internal military information."

The Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), which follows the Moscow line, keeps close relations with the Soviet Union. Isolated, the PCP never attracted much attention from the electorate, rarely surpassing 1.5 percent of the votes. Its strength, however, cannot be measured by its meager electoral impact. The PCP has slightly more than 5,000 members, but it controls the powerful General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, with more than 200,000 affiliated workers, which represents 46 percent of the unionized workers in the country.

Peru and the Soviet Union began to set up military ties first, and then commercial ties. The Peruvian coastal waters, famous for their tuna fish schools, caught the interest of the Soviets after the government of Velasco Alvarado broke relations with the United States, they ceased to have U.S. competition there. Agreements on fishing were signed and they are successively renewed by the Soviets and Peruvians, with mutual advantages.

To secure its catches of tuna fish for its internal and export markets, the Soviet Union actively participated in the construction of a modern fishing port at Paita, on the northern coast. The Peruvian ports that were used by U.S. fishing ships for resupply and maintenance work in the past are now used by Soviet tuna fishing boats. Each of these boats have a crew of 40 men of Soviet origin, thus representing a population of 4,000 men with freedom to visit any part of the country whenever the ships are at port.

Those people, who are relieved every 4 months, by themselves justify the three Lima-Moscow flights per week.

Pressured by the PCP, General Velasco Alvarado initiated programs of cultural exchange with the Soviet Union. The Peruvian Communists, who have a strong presence in the universities, took advantage of the "honeymoon" of the Peruvian Government with the Soviets to send handpicked students who enthusiastically accepted the opportunity to study abroad on scholarships in Moscow, Prague, and East Berlin. From 2,000 to 3,000 students even today participate in these exchanges every year.

How can you study in Moscow without knowing the Russian language? The problem was easily solved: The USSR installed 12 cultural centers in various Peruvian regions, centers in which language and culture are taught at minimum fees. Those who are interested, but cannot defray even the small expenses, can apply for generous scholarships. One of the busiest cultural centers is the one in Arequipa, the second city in population and economic importance. Coincidentally or not, in this city the Marxist parties have more solid and broad bases, and this is where the strongest demonstrations of protest against Belaunde Terry have been staged in recent years. The cultural centers, which are directly dependent on the Soviet Embassy in Lima, regularly promote festivals of movies, dances, concerts. Moreover, Soviet movies are regularly billed at the private movie houses. Soviet books translated into Spanish are easily found in most of the book shops. Since they are nicely printed and cheap, the Soviet books easily beat the competition of books imported from other countries.

The large public is not exempt from the ideological influence. To reach this audience, the Soviets count on the sympathy and cooperation of two newspapers of reasonable circulation: The eclectic DIARIO DE MARKA, and the dogmatic UNIDAD, the official organ of the PCP. These two newspapers, and four others in which the Soviet orientation is less marked, work directly with the TASS and NOVOSTI press agencies. These agencies, plus the newspapers PRAVDA and KOMSOMOLSKAYA, and Moscow Radio and Television have resident correspondents in Lima. The largest Soviet agency in Lima is the NOVOSTI, which in addition to correspondents employs six Peruvian functionaries.

The Peruvian Government is not opposed to the cultural exchange, in which even the country's congressmen participate, that is promoted by the PCP and the Soviet Embassy.

Military Contacts

PY052032 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 84 p 9

[By O ESTADO correspondents]

[Excerpts] "The arms and materiel systems must both qualitatively and quantitatively be superior to that of the potential enemy." This principle, part of a book entitled "Relations Between Politics and Military Strategy," written by General Mercado Jardim, former defense minister and current director of the Army's Geopolitical Studies School, served to motivate the Peruvian military expansion, which began in 1970 when the Peruvian intelligence services detected similar symptoms in Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador: The old rivalries and border disputes, dormant for almost a century, were threatening the peace that has been kept because of real efforts.

Supremacy vis-a-vis Ecuador on the north, Bolivia on the east, and Chile on the south, is a matter of pride for the Peruvian military who, even now that the cycle when they shared the government with Velasco Alvarado and Morales Bermudez has passed, keep the role of a "gray eminence" in the Belaunde Terry government. To assure this supremacy, the Peruvian military sought an association with the Soviets. To defend this supremacy, they do not want, and cannot in fact, give up the valuable cooperation they receive from the military advisers the Kremlin sends.

The Soviet military advisers are mostly in the southern bases included in the 2d Military Region, the most vulnerable to a Chilean land attack. In those bases -- Tacna, Mollendo, Moquegua, and Arequipa -- revamped T-54 and T-55 tanks and the remodeled Sukhoi Su-22 planes are operating. The U.S. and French military advisers are not allowed to go to those bases and they must limit themselves to the central and northern bases where the equipment bought from their countries is installed.

The south of Peru is a region permanently prepared for war. The arid Atacama Desert, which on the border with Chile is 6 kilometers wide on the average, is mined and the ground is kept roughened.

Coast Guard boats, frigates, and destroyers patrol day and night the Pacific Ocean along the Peruvian territorial water limits with Chile. The Sukhoi continuously fly along the land and sea borders between Peru and Chile. Their pilots, many times, can see the Chilean planes on the same patrol mission which they share with the Chilean Navy and Army.

ARMY COMMANDER JULIA DEPARTS FOR PRC VISIT

PY052358 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP) -- At the invitation of the PRC Government, General Julian Julia, the commander general of the Peruvian Army, today left for the PRC on a 10-day official visit.

Gen Julia, whose entourage is made up of General Sinesio Jarana, the commander of the Lima Military Zone, and General Silvio Alva, deputy director of the military hospital, will visit Beijing, Nanking, Hangehu, and Shanghai, and will tour the main units and professional training centers of the Chinese Army.

The visit, which initially was to take place a fortnight ago, was postponed due to Gen Julia's busy agenda and is now taking place within the framework of the cordial relations being maintained by the two countries.

MORALES PAUL ON PROGRESS OF CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA060000 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul interviewed by Luis Alfredo Gomez following meeting with Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta at the Foreign Ministry; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Morales Paul] The statement made by Panamanian President-elect Ardito Barletta was very stimulating, in the sense that he will give his political support to the Contadora Group efforts when he assumes the Panamanian presidency. I think it is important for the Contadora Group to have his support at this time, because this shows that there is faith in the group's efforts.

[Tomez] Mr Minister, one of the Contadora Group's objectives is to ensure compliance with the agreements. How can this be accomplished without harming the sovereignty of the countries involved? For example, how can the withdrawal of military advisers be verified without hurting the sovereignty of Central American countries?

[Morales Paul] I would say that you have put your finger on the sore spot. This is the most difficult and crucial point: how to carry forward this mission, which is being promoted at an international level, while respecting the sovereignty of the countries involved. This is precisely the reason why the Contadora efforts are so difficult.

[Gomez] Mr Minister, you said last week that the Contadora document is not perfect. Will you propose amendments to the document at the next meeting?

[Morales Paul] Yes, indeed. This is one of our missions.

[Question indistinct]

[Morales Paul] No, I don't think that I should tell you about this yet, since logically, I must first consult with the other foreign ministers, and if they concur, it will then be properly channeled to the Central American foreign ministers. Therefore, I don't think that it would be wise or convenient to do so.

ALEGRETT PARTICIPATION IN COPEI MEETING PROTESTED

PA052004 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1639 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Sep (LATIN REUTER) -- The Venezuelan Government today protested the participation of SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett in a meeting of the opposition Social Christian Party (COPEI) which severely criticized the current government. An official communique said that the participation of "a high-ranking international official" in any country's domestic political affairs is "unacceptable," according to international agreements. The communique did not mention any name, but it apparently referred to Alegrett, a Venezuelan diplomat who has been at the head of SELA since last year.

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has instructed the Foreign Ministry to ask for "detailed explanations" regarding the official's behavior, the official communique added. In addition, the communique criticized Petroven's director for his participation in the same meeting, which was convoked by former President Luis Herrera Campins last Saturday. It was not possible to contact either of the two men to hear their comments on the government's stance.

SEPULVEDA SUPPORTS CONTINUING CONTADORA EFFORTS

FL041532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today ratified continuing the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America and stressed that there was optimism about finding precise formulas for bringing to an end the region's political violence. He announced that foreign ministers from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama would meet again this coming weekend, and that reaffirmation would undoubtedly be forthcoming on the necessity of continuing the process of negotiation with more insistence, of eliminating obstacles, and reiterating the resolve to reach a negotiated peace for the region.

Interviewed at a breakfast which the Armed Forces held for Mexico's president at the Heroic Military School, Sepulveda Amor rejected the possibility of the Contadora Group losing force and not reaching its objectives. He said that Central American heads of government considered the Contadora Group as the only road toward a peaceful solution, Adding that the absence of Honduran and Guatemalan representatives from the last technical group meeting was due to internally organized situations within each country. Sepulveda Amor reported that Guatemala's chief of state and foreign minister had said that they would immediately sign the Contadora statement on peace and security for Central America.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FOR 1984 TO BE \$12.5 BILLION

FL051516 Mexco City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Jaime Alvarez Soberanis, foreign investment director of the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development [Secofi], has said that accumulated foreign investment in Mexico for 1984 will be \$12.5 billion. Alvarez Soberanis said that during the first quarter of 1984, foreign investment in Mexico reached \$263 million, 106.1 percent higher than the same period in 1983. The director forecast that for 1984 foreign investment in Mexico would reach \$1 billion, reflecting confidence among foreign investors. He said while U.S. investment in direct foreign investment had declined, capital investments by Germany, Japan, and Spain had increased.

During 1983, direct foreign investment was distributed as follows: 78 percent to the transformation industry [as received], 11.2 percent to services, 8.58 percent to trade, and 22.22 percent to the primary sector.

NETHERLANDER SEES NATION AS SAFE FOR INVESTORS

FL042204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1825 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Jacques L. Werner, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Netherlands, has said in this capital that European nations see Mexico as a country that awakens confidence in foreign investors because of its political and social stability. He added that the Netherlands have invested more than 55 billion pesos (\$275 million) in such areas as electronics, the chemical-pharmaceutical industry, and the food industry. He said these investments by Netherlanders are in response to the fact that in Europe, Mexico is considered a prime country for investment because it generates confidence. It is not possible to invest in a country where there are grave dangers to investments, he said. Werner said he hopes the atmosphere of tranquility and political stability continue in Mexico because this is basic in assuring development and peace, which also promote foreign investment. I believe that Mexican businessmen should not fear foreign investment because it represents a small percentage of total investment and has proven to be beneficial to the nation, he said.

OFFICIAL REITERATES OIL RESELLING POLICY

FL051404 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Under Secretary of Energy Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto has reiterated that any beneficiary nation of the San Jose Accord would be removed from the pact if they resold Mexican petroleum on the spot market or involved themselves in military activities against another nation in the region. He added that up to now, except for Haiti, no other nation has been discovered misusing Mexican-Venezuelan crude, but that if such a case occurred, Mexico would not allow this reexporting, nor would it be an indirect ally of nations that conduct military activities against Central American nations.

Mendoza Berrueto also said the excessive protectionism on the world market had hindered Mexico from developing a fully diversified economy. In this respect, he underscored that the government is watchful of not basing the economy on petroleum. He explained that economic and financial forecasting has been carried out, taking into account production and export levels from which income and resources are calculated in order to repay debts, investments, credits, and public expenses. In conclusion, the official stated that OPEC nations have agreed to again lower production levels and are now producing some 16 million barrels a day, which implies that there is less demand and a change in price.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES PROVEN OIL RESERVE FIGURES

FL041338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2005 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX has stated that if Mexico maintains its level of petroleum production at 2.5 million barrels per day, the country will have enough crude to last 70 more years. According to figures supplied by PEMEX, during the last 3 years, the proven reserves have remained constant because of the discovery of new oil fields, which because of their size, compensate for (lowered) production during the same period.

PEMEX emphasized that a fundamental rule of the company states that a program of testing be carried out in explored areas to keep potential reserves secure, well defined, and renewable, at least to the degree that they have been depleted by production. PEMEX said that in compliance with this rule and in order to ensure the volume of proven reserves, it is confirmed that they will remain at the level announced in July 1981, which is 72 million barrels.

3D COOPERATION ACCORD TO BE SIGNED WITH PANAMA

FL032328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Panamanian Minister of Education Jesus Reyes Heróles and Susana Richa de Torrijos will sign the third educational, cultural, and scientific cooperation agreement between the two nations this Tuesday. When interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the Panamanian minister of education said that in the conversations she will hold with her Mexican counterpart, the need to find ways for the two nations to assist each other mutually to put into effect the decisions taken will become manifest. She said that because of the lack of infrastructure, teachers, and the absence of financial programs, the Latin American education systems are having great difficulty in meeting the needs of the people.

COSTA RICAMONGE DENIES CRITICIZING CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA050437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] I never said that Contadora has failed, I only said that its political scope has narrowed. Some commentaries and news reports have said things that I allegedly asserted, said President Luis Alberto Monge when asked to clarify his statements regarding the Contadora Group's efforts.

President Monge asserted that he had never said anything about failure, adding that he only made a comment saying that the Group's political scope and possibilities for achieving peace in Central America have narrowed, and that it was time the case was taken over by the OAS. It has been said that we rejected Contadora and that is untrue.

Costa Rica has never rejected Contadora; the Group is the one that must notify us that it has exhausted all the possibilities for negotiation, because the OAS had asserted that it trusted and advocated the Group.

Everything has been left in the hands of the Group, regarding the crisis that prevails in Central America, and the OAS still has said nothing about taking over the case. Therefore, the Contadora Group is still in charge, even though its activities have become weaker, President Monge reiterated.

GOVERNMENT LACKS FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICING

WA060720 Rome IPS in English 4 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, Sep 4 (IPS) -- The Costa Rican Government says it does not have enough funds on hand to meet service charges on its \$4 billion foreign debt. Planning Minister Juan Manuel Villasuso, in a report last night on the current state of the economy, said the foreign currency shortage is the country's most serious economic problem. "We need foreign exchange to import goods and services we do not produce," he said, "but also to confront the enormous service charges on the foreign debt." Costa Rica's service charges total \$515 million this year, more than half total export earnings. The country will earn \$960 million on exports in 1984, but will import more than \$1.1 billion.

In a speech broadcast on radio and television, Villasuso said Costa Rica must increase exports, reduce imports, attract foreign capital and renegotiate the foreign debt repayment terms and interest rates. The problem, he said, "is how to do these things." The planning minister discarded the possibility of suspending service charge payments or breaking with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). "This option is not possible given the current international economic order," he said.

"The damage to our international economic relations would cause irreparable harm to all the countries' production activities," Villasuso predicted, "and might alter our social and political structure." Costa Rica's future development possibilities must be based on a production structure capable of exporting goods and services to third markets, according to the minister. But Costa Rica cannot dismantle the existing production apparatus to create another, more efficient one, he said.

"A transitional stage is crucial," Villasuso noted, "so that we can make the needed structural changes and at least satisfy domestic demand and the Central American market, and stimulate, in a discriminating way, exports of products already made in the country." He said certain measures already taken to promote exports and restrict imports, talks with the IMF on a new accord and negotiations with the World Bank are essential to reactivate the economy. Costa Rica is now discussing a structural adjustment loan with the World Bank which would give the country funding of more than \$300 million.

Villasuso also referred to the budget deficit, noting that the public sector deficit was more than nine percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) at the end of 1981, and dropped to only 3.2 percent in 1983. The draft budget sent to the legislature for 1985 reflects the administration's decision to limit the deficit to 2.5 percent of the GDP next year, he said. The planning minister said that, despite all the problems, prospects for recovery are good. He noted that production will grow about three percent this year, and inflation will hit only about 12 or 13 percent.

"The foreign exchange situation will remain delicate," Villasuso added, "but with foreign support we can confront it." The exchange rate, set yesterday at 45 colones (the Costa Rican currency) per dollar, will continue to be adjusted, he said, as a way to even the trade balance and protect exports' competitiveness.

EL SALVADOR

TRAINS RESUME SCHEDULE TO EASTERN AREAS

PA052218 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Train service to the interior of the country has resumed today under the protection of the Salvadoran Air Force and specialized antiguerrilla members. Salvadoran National Railroads [Fenadesal] officials said that only one train had left for the eastern zone, whereas the schedule for the western zone has been normal since early this week. The only train going to Puerto Cutuco is being escorted by air and land, and it carries special communications equipment in order to call for reinforcements in case of guerrilla attacks. The rebels are trying to boycott Salvadoran exports, mainly coffee and cotton, according to Fenadesal spokesmen.

TROOPS FIND GUERRILLAS' BODIES IN COMMON GRAVES

PA011554 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee communique; date not given]

[Text] Many bodies have been found in common graves. Troops of the Ponce Battalion have found four common graves containing an undetermined number of bodies of extremists during combing operations in the area of San Gerardo, in northern San Miguel Department. The common graves were found yesterday in the vicinity of (Comatal) Hill, jurisdiction of San Miguel. In addition, members of the Manuel Jose Arce Rapid Deployment Battalion caught a terrorist column in (La Lapancha) Hill, jurisdiction of Chapeltique, in San Miguel.

Meanwhile, soldiers of the Canas Battalion of the 5th Infantry Brigade while on patrol duty found the body of a fully equipped terrorist in the vicinity of El Junquillal village, jurisdiction of San Vicente. In addition, during the operation that is currently under way in northern Chalatenango, troops of Military Detachment No 1 have seized surgical equipment and medicine in the vicinity of El Tamarindo Canton, jurisdiction of San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango.

ARMY, FMLN BLAME EACH OTHER FOR CIVILIAN DEATHS

PA030242 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] In the last few hours, the Salvadoran Army and the FMLN guerrillas have accused each other of killing civilians on Saturday afternoon at the turnoff to Mirandilla on the road from San Martin to Suchitoto. According to the Army's version, leftist guerrillas opened fire on several vehicles carrying civilians traveling from Suchitoto to San Salvador. The Armed Forces Press Committee report indicated that one woman was killed and six civilians were wounded. The leftists accused the Army of firing on the civilian vehicles, killing three people and wounding five.

Meanwhile, according to military reports the Armed Forces counterinsurgency operations continued to be successfully carried out today in San Antonio, north of Las Vuelas in southern Chalatenango Department. Military sources have confirmed that six rebels were killed this morning north of Las Vuelas on the sixth day of the counterinsurgency operations.

ARMY DESCRIBES OPERATIONS AS SUCCESSFUL

PA050242 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Sep 84 pp 10, 25

[Excerpts] The Army is struggling to cut off the terrorists' traditional supply routes and also prevent their reorganization to attack the civilian population and strategic economic installations, according to reports from Army spokesman yesterday. The last Army operations in different parts of the territory have been successful, judging from the number of casualties suffered by the terrorists.

Operations were launched last week in San Miguel, Morazan, San Vicente, Cabanas, and Usulután Department. Even though the guerrilla groups denied it, civilian spokesmen confirmed the discovery of a clandestine cemetery in San Gerardo.

Dozens of dead terrorists were discovered in the cemetery. Many of them had been reported as missing by their own relatives in San Salvador; the latter assert that they have no information about the rebels' war activities. Army spokesmen have reported clashes which took place in several regions of the country, leaving many dead and wounded.

It was also reported that the Army has been harassing the terrorists in Chalatenango where it is estimated that 100 rebels were killed on the outskirts of the city. This has been considered one of the Army's largest activities in the last few days, launched mainly against the regions on the Honduran border, where the rebels have their most important hideouts.

At night, near the sugar refinery located on the Northern Highway, groups of armed men "led by a commander" have been seen in the area. They mainly attack humble abodes. They say that they are members of the People's Revolutionary Army. [ERP]

FMLN REFUTES ARMY VERSION OF EL TIGRE CLASH

PA311233 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Attention, Attention: An FMLN victory has occurred on the southeastern Francisco Sanchez Front. The puppet Army suffered 25 dead and wounded on the slopes of heroic El Tigre Mountain, Usulután Department.

Attention to the report that has reached Radio Venceremos from the southeastern Francisco Sanchez front. According to the reports, on Thursday, at 0700, in the Town of Joya Ancha Arriba, on the slopes of heroic El Tigre Mountain, in Usulután Department, the Cattle Rustlers Battalion [Cuatrero Battalion], formerly known as the Leon Battalion, tried to attack one of our strongholds. The ensuing clash lasted 1 hour, and the Army Battalion sustained 25 casualties, 25 dead and wounded. A lieutenant and a sergeant were among those killed. The reports state that, in addition, another officer was seriously wounded.

Commenting on the enemy's losses on heroic El Tigre Mountain, the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has issued a communique stating that the FMLN forces lost 21 men in the town of Joya Ancha Arriba. Their objective is to try and raise the morale of this Army battalion and of all the other demoralized forces.

The Coprefa report as well as all others are completely false. The fact is that the Army Battalion suffered 25 dead and wounded on heroic El Tigre Mountain. A lieutenant and a sergeant are among those killed. An officer from the dictatorship's Army was seriously wounded.

Onward guerrillas! Onward guerrillas! Let us make our fatherland unbearable for the oligarchs and their puppet Army!

VENCEREMOS REPORTS BOMBING OF CIVILIAN AREAS

PA311503 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Here is more information on puppet Duarte's violation of human rights. The dictatorship's Air Force has continued its indiscriminate bombing of densely populated civilian areas in the San Salvador Department in the past few hours, which has resulted in many dead and wounded. Radio Venceremos has received reports stating that the dictatorship's A-37 planes bombed (Las Pintas) and Las Lajas Cantons, killing an elderly man and injuring two other persons.

Meanwhile, the criminal Paul Gorman Brigade, formerly and erroneously called Atlacatl, destroyed crops and houses in areas close to the Guazapa Hill. During 3 months of Duarte's government, the dictatorship continues with its policy of permanently violating human rights. The FMLN, vanguard of the Salvadoran people, responds to this policy with sabotage, under the slogan that if the Army destroys the rich people's [as heard] corn crops, the FMLN will sweep the rich people's cotton crops.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS 31 AUG ARMY ATTACK

PA030341 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Attention, attention: Ninety days after the Duarte regime was sworn in the dictatorship's Army has again perpetrated a massacre against the civilian population. At 0700 on 31 August, paratroopers cowardly ambushed four privately owned vehicles carrying workers who were going from Suchitoto to San Martin on Calle Nueva near the (Miningo) farm, which is located near the turnoff to (La Manteca).

In order to ambush the trucks carrying these people, the dictatorship's troops, the [words indistinct] troops, used 90-mm cannons, machine guns, grenade launchers, and hand grenades. An A-37 airplane simultaneously launched 16 rockets against the civilian population.

As a result of this new criminal action perpetrated by the dictatorship's Army against the civilian population, the following persons were wounded: Luis Ramirez, 35; Efrain Chavez; Teresa Santamaria, 38; Raul Menjivar; and Professor Juan Carlos Escobar.

At 0900 on the same day, 31 August, the criminal Armed Forces Chief of Staff Colonel Adolfo Onecifero Blandon sent troops to the massacre site in six helicopters in an attempt to erase the evidence of this new criminal action.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ACTIONS, ENEMY CASUALTIES

PA030039 [Editorial Report] Clandestine Radio Venceremos in Spanish at 1400 GMT on 2 September broadcasts several "war reports" on FMLN actions carried out between 30 August and 1 September, including an enemy casualty count from 23 July to date.

The first report states that "as of 2200 on Friday, 31 August, fighting has been reported in Morazan Department." The report adds that the "Francisco Sanchez North-eastern Front puppet Army positions located in Loctiquillo were attacked and several enemy casualties were inflicted."

A second report states that "on 1 September our revolutionary units clashed with puppet troops in El Aceituno, near Yoloaiquin, Morazan Department. Several enemy casualties were inflicted."

In a third report Radio Venceremos states that "since 23 July the FMLN has inflicted approximately 330 casualties on the Salvadoran Army. The casualties were inflicted in combat, ambushes, and attacks on enemy positions." These actions were within the framework of the "wear out policy" being practiced by the FMLN.

A last minute report broadcast by Radio Venceremos states that "the puppet Army is incapable of protecting the main highways and cannot stop our sabotage against the transportation of fuel." The report continues by noting that "at 0500 on Saturday, 1 September, FMLN units occupied a section of the Pan-American Highway near the turnoff to Nueva Grenada. Fifteen vehicles were used to set up a barricade and two more fuel trucks were destroyed." The report states that the trucks were transporting fuel from San Salvador to San Miguel and that "the rebel action stopped traffic on the Pan-American Highway for several hours." After fulfilling its mission, the FMLN units "withdrew without problems."

VENCEREMOS REPORTS HONDURAN ARMY ACTIVITY

PA050359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Honduran soldiers have been firing mortars and committing other acts of aggression in Sabanetas Canton, northern Morazan Department, near the Honduran border. A lieutenant of the Honduran Army by the name of Ramos, accompanied by several soldiers arrested a peasant in Sabanetas, accusing him of having links with the FMLN. Our compatriot was taken to the town of Masala, where he was kept under arrest upon orders from Captain Maldonado.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Sergeant Godofredo Gonzalez and a Lieutenant Aleman of the Honduran Army have been looting goods in Salvadoran territory. In the past few days, they stole 30 wood [word indistinct] and several animals.

In addition, the Honduran Army has fired mortars at Salvadoran territory, causing casualties among the civilian population.

GUATEMALACOMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA060155 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico and Guatemala have signed an agreement to try and reactivate commercial activities between the two countries, in line with Latin America's integration process established in the Montevideo treaty signed in 1980.

The agreement which was signed by Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexican commerce and industrial development secretary, and Guatemalan Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez Cardona, seeks among other things to strengthen the commercial relations between the two countries and to increase the exchange of basic products manufactured in the two countries and also to establish special conditions for some of their products.

The agreement is for 4 years and will go into effect when the documents are ratified and exchanged by the two governments. The agreement establishes preferential treatment and modifies some existing regulations for imported goods. The preferential treatment will be temporary, permanent, or seasonal, according to the products involved.

Guatemala's balance of payments with Mexico has been unfavorable. Guatemala buys oil from Mexico and consumes over 20,000 barrels of oil daily. Guatemalan Economy Minister Hernandez Cardona said that the agreement signed today in Guatemala City officially promotes commercial relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Mexican Commerce Secretary Hernandez Cervantes said:

[Begin Hernandez Cervantes recording] The agreement definitely improves our commercial exchange. Guatemalan products will benefit with the new import tariff. Guatemalan businessmen with whom I exchanged views, also agree that the agreement is beneficial to Guatemalan commerce, which eventually will increase the volume of our commercial exchange, which in the past 2 years fell to very low levels, mainly because of the lack of currency. I firmly believe that this agreement and the talks we are going to hold in the next few weeks on the commercial exchange between our two countries should return levels to what they used to be. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES MONTHLY REPORT

PA050430 Rome IPS in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (IPS) -- The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission reported today in Guatemala City that 8,764 civilians were victims of various forms of repression during the month of May in Guatemala, including 103 who were murdered and 80 who detained and are missing.

The organization also warned that the repressive actions mentioned are only those on which specific information is available, "representing approximately 25 percent of the total." The overall estimated figure is notably higher than the one for April, which the commission estimated at 2,284 victims. The commission's office in Mexico City disseminates monthly reports on human rights violations in Guatemala.

In the chapter titled: "Individual Extrajudicial Executions," the commission's report states that of 103 instances of murder, 33 took place in Guatemala City and 12 in Guatemala Department.

Of these victims, 60 were shot to death, 16 were tortured, 14 were beaten to death, 9 bodies had fractures, and another 9 had been stabbed, the report states.

The report adds that five of the victims had been strangled, two had received a coup de grace and two others had been beheaded. Among the identified victims, the commission mentions Guillermo Chuguichon, 64, the secretary of peasant affairs of the Democratic Revolutionary Union, who was arrested and disappeared in the Guatemalan capital on 21 May, and whose body was found in a ditch the next day.

Also listed among the murdered were Pablo Archila Herrera, 24, who was "shot to death by members of the National Police," according to the report, and Maria Marina Mendizabal, 30, a nurse at Guatemala City General Hospital, who was shot to death, "by heavily armed unidentified men." This latter description is the one most generally used in the murder cases recorded by the organization.

The chapter on "Forcible Disappearances" reported 80 victims in May, a figure much higher than the 37 recorded the preceding month. Another identified victim who was arrested and then disappeared was the student Carlos Ernesto Cuevas Molina, son of Rafael Cuevas, former rector of the University of San Carlos. He disappeared on 15 May while in the company of another student, Otto Rene Estrada. Also mentioned were Elizabeth Orellana and three other unidentified employees of a cafeteria in Guatemala City. The commission attributes their disappearance to agents assigned to the National Police Technical Investigations Department. Another case that took place on 15 May is that of Byron Hamilton Nuil, a student. His father attributes his arrest-disappearance to member of the Special Operations Battalion.

In a chapter titled "Violations of Human Rights During War," the report mentions the creation of a new "model town by the Army in the village of Chichupac, Baja Verapaz Department, in Central Guatemala, where some 100 peasant families are virtually kept under arrest under the vigilance of soldiers. The report notes that these are farmers who "had settled in the mountains fleeing from government repression, but were captured by the Army," and forced to remain in this place.

According to reports from other exile organizations in Mexico, the Army has mounted several of these "model towns" considered virtual concentration camps in Guatemala's mountainous regions, in order to prevent peasants from joining the guerrilla groups or giving them their support.

In the chapter entitled "Other Human Rights Violations," the Human Rights Commission mentions the case of hundreds of [words indistinct] during May [words indistinct] from Guatemala City, "to join the compulsory military service."

The report states that "the commissioners (military men) stop the youths, violently load them on a microbus, and take them to the barracks." Another case mentioned was the forceful entry and search by the police at the Veterinarian School of the University of San Carlos (25 May) and the military assault of a printing office where legal propaganda for the Democratic Civic Front was printed. The long list of repressive actions made public by the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission ends with the story of some 700 families that had built their houses in vacant land near Guatemala City, of the police who violently dislodged them and then destroyed and burned their houses and personal belongings.

SUBVERSIVES ATTACK TRUCK, KILL PASSENGERS

PA010258 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Early today a subversive group attacked a truck carrying peasants, killing seven and injuring five, on the road from San Juan Ostuncalco to Concepcion Chiquirichapa in Quezaltenango Department, it was officially reported. Some of those killed were members of the civil self-defense patrols. According to the report, the assailants stole their victim's belongings.

LOBOS ZAMORA SAYS SUBVERSION UNDER CONTROL

PA032111 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] General Roberto Lobos Zamora, deputy chief of state, said today that the Army has subversion under control even though important terrorist actions took place in the interior of the country this week. Lobos Zamora, who was interviewed at the Army's stadium following a soccer game in which the Aurora military team participated, said that guerrilla activities have been neutralized even in the most troubled areas in the country's interior. He played down the importance of the latest guerrilla actions. Lobos Zamora said that the Army remains open to military assistance from abroad because such aid would help fight subversion in Guatemala.

ARMY REPORTS THREE CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA060300 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Army and the guerrillas clashed on three occasions in different parts of El Quiche Department, leaving six terrorists dead, but no Army casualties, according to an Armed Forces report. The clashes reportedly occurred as military patrols were tracking a subversive group that attacked an Army Corps of Engineers battalion from Nebaj municipality last week. During their combing activities, the soldiers found an insurgent camp in Nebaj and in the ensuing battle, the government forces killed three extremists. The government forces discovered that the rebels were holding 25 peasant hostages, who were rescued unhurt. At that site, the Army troops seized three claymore mines and a shotgun, according to the official report.

According to the Army report, the second clash took place at the site known as Tuchabuc, where a person believed to be a rebel commander was killed. The Army recovered 16 claymore mines and a rifle. The last clash took place at Virramuz, where the government forces killed two subversives, according to the official report.

HONDURASPAZ BARNICA ON U.S. TREATY RENEGOTIATION

PA052330 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2221 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Honduran Government has appointed a commission to renegotiate the military treaties that exist with the United States. Last week the Honduran foreign secretary and Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, met secretly in Tegucigalpa to discuss the topic.

The commission will be made up as follows: Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, Walter Lopez Reyes, and Edgardo Paz Barnica.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] Today the commission appointed by the president of the Republic and his security council met for several hours to discuss relations with the United States in matters of economic cooperation, security, and other areas. The commission is formed by General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the General Staff, Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, and myself in my capacity as foreign secretary. Today we had a long meeting with U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte to prepare negotiations based on Honduras' proposal. Last week President Suazo Cordova, the chief of the Armed Forces, the secretary of Presidency, and myself met with Mr Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. [end recording]

REPATRIATION OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES SOUGHT

PA051959 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The National Security Council yesterday held its first working meeting with the new cabinet. It was agreed to ask Napoleon Duarte's government to repatriate the thousands of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Let us listen to Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica report on the matters raised at the meeting.

[Paz Barnica] To begin with, this was the first meeting held by the National Security Council with the new members appointed by the president. He welcomed the two new members Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga and Government and Justice Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez. The meeting analyzed the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and reasserted the Honduran Government's readiness to continue participating actively in these efforts through serious proposals in line with the 21 points listed in the document of objectives and the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America, which [words indistinct] in order to make the provisions of that document mandatory and collective. We think this will be reviewed in the coming meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries.

[Reporter] Were the threats by the Nicaraguan commanders analyzed?

[Paz Barnica] Naturally. We analyzed them and included in the minutes the protest note that I sent to the Nicaraguan Government, upon request from the president and in my capacity as foreign secretary, over the statements by Nicaraguan junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega. It was agreed that the Honduran Foreign Secretariat will address the Salvadoran Government to indicate clearly that it is necessary and indispensable to repatriate the Salvadoran refugees, bearing in mind that two rounds of elections have been held in that country.

[Reporter] The Salvadoran refugees can no longer be regarded as refugees. The reasons they came here have disappeared because there is a constitutional and democratic government in El Salvador.

[Paz Barnica, interrupting] That is quite true. They took refuge here in Honduras and even have the status of refugees, which is granted to them by the Honduran Government in coordination with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. [end recording]

NICARAGUANEW TALKS WITH U.S. TO BE HELD IN MANZANILLO

FL052340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2041 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- It was announced here today that representatives of Nicaragua and the United States will soon meet for the fourth time in Manzanillo, Colima, to continue their conversations on the Central American situation. Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin Calderon said that in the preceding two meetings progress had been made in the presentation of basic positions which he thought might be accepted in the coming meeting. He reiterated the interest of the Sandinist junta in continuing these negotiations, provided that the United States is willing to keep the peace in the region.

The diplomat added that Nicaragua even pledges to have the military advisers withdrawn from its territory when U.S. aggression ceases and the government of Ronald Reagan adopts a similar attitude in Central America. Jarquin Calderon stated that the counterrevolutionary offensive has increased since last month with the support of the United States, which makes the peace negotiations of the Contadora Group more difficult.

With regard to the coming meeting of the foreign ministers of the Contadora nations, he said that it is urgent to get high-level support for the peace negotiations of the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama to achieve stability in the region.

Further Report

FL060152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda inaugurated today in Manzanillo, Colima, the fifth round of conversations between representatives of the United States and Nicaragua, according to a report issued today by the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations. This is the fourth formal meeting held on Mexican territory. The other meeting was held in Atlanta. All dealt with the efforts of both countries to achieve detente and a peaceful negotiated solution to the problems affecting Central America. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Hugo Tinoco. The U.S. delegation is headed by the Special Representative for Central American Affairs Harry Shlaudeman.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISCUSS 'RECENT ATTACKS'

PA051519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has asked for and obtained approval for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss recent attacks against Nicaragua, particularly the air raid in which two U.S. mercenaries, identified as Dana Herbert Parker, an Alabama police officer, and James Powell III, were killed. Security Council sources said that the Nicaraguan request has been considered and that the meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon. Nicaragua, whose ambassador to the United Nations, Javier Chamorro, will arrive in New York at any moment, will report to the Council on the latest events. This will precede a debate with the United States and Central American countries. Nicaraguan authorities have asserted that the latest counterrevolutionary raid originated in Honduras with the complicity of Honduran and U.S. authorities.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND 'TRIAL AGAINST REAGAN'

PA051736 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation led by Commander Olga Aviles, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, leaves today for Europe to participate in the opening of a trial to be conducted against the Reagan administration from 28 to 30 September. Commander Aviles said that the trial against Reagan will be conducted by the nongovernmental International Progressive Organization [IPO], [Organizaccion Progresista Internacional], which has legal status, to consult with both the United Nations and UNESCO.

At this event against Reagan's foreign policy, Nicaragua will present a 28-page document outlining statistics, facts, and opinions on the aggression and deaths resulting from U.S. interference in our homeland. Companeros Fornes Rabonias, coordinator of the Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos, MISATIN, and Felipe Barrera, coordinator of the Ocotal Municipal Junta, will serve as witnesses at this trial against Reagan.

TORRES ON U.S., FDN AGGRESSION, AIRPORT ISSUE

U.S. Intervention

PA311706 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan people have completed 5 years of victories against imperialism which has forced them to remain mobilized in the defense of our country's sovereignty. This statement was made by Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] Political Directorate, as he announced the preparations for the commemoration of fifth anniversary of the EPS institutionalization.

[Begin Torres recording] After 5 years, the EPS has accumulated a rich fighting experience in clashes with task forces and regional commands. It is a rich fighting experience which has led to completing 5 years without allowing the enemy to carry out any of its plans or accomplishing any of its objectives except for the fact that it has maintained constant aggressive actions against our country. However, in regard to seizing any territory or towns or accomplishing objectives established in CIA plans against our country, this has not been possible precisely because the enemy has faced a determined and courageous Army. It is an Army capable of facing and defeating them.

We have practically completed 5 years of victories over imperialism. They have been 5 years of victories which have led us to, as we already mentioned, maintain our country's sovereignty.

The main factor considered in any analysis of the reason the Yankees have not attacked us with their own Marines and their own forces so far is the people's mass mobilization in the Sandinist People's Militia and the reserve units which are the groups which make up the EPS, together with the permanent units.

In the various difficult situations we have experienced; only to name one, the most serious one, the one we experienced in November 1983 when we were almost attacked by U.S. forces, the people's mass mobilization, their total mobilization in the militias, and in the civil defense tasks building trenches around cities and preparing themselves for the war, has been the most important element considered by the Americans in their decision not to attack our fatherland.

After stressing the heroism, determination and courage shown by the soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, who have confronted imperialism's criminal attacks with patriotism, Torres said:

[Begin Torres recording] What other kind of war can we wage? We have been at war for 5 years, we have confronted thousands of criminals, and we continue confronting thousands of criminals who are armed, supplied, and trained by the U.S. Government. What other type of war can we expect? U.S. military intervention, logically, supported by armies in the area allied to the U.S. Government. We are already confronting and winning the current war, and we are preparing ourselves for the next one. We still feel that the situation is grave, and we cannot rule out any possibility. In fact, as we have repeatedly said, all imperialist wars have been illogical, irrational, and they have been unjust wars. [end recording]

In warning about the grave situation and the possibilities of a direct U.S. intervention against Nicaragua, Torres stressed the need to prepare ourselves for another war.

[Begin Torres recording] We maintain as a principle of military strategy, that we must prepare ourselves to wage a war of active resistance, in order to clog U.S. actions, so that they will not be able to achieve their objectives in a few days, weeks, or months. We must make the U.S. Army pay a high price in human and material losses, make the situation difficult for them at the international level and with the U.S. people, due to the protests and pressures on the U.S. Government, the promoter of the attacks, so that all of this, complementing our military actions, can result in a victory for the Nicaraguan people. The EPS, and the Sandinist People's revolution are also ready to wage this kind of war. We will face the enemy from the start with everything we have at hand: tanks, artillery, everything we have. We will face the enemy in well-defined fronts, even if the enemy offers any type of war, and even if the enemy should send large numbers of Marines to our country. [end recording]

Further Report

PA011600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] As a result of our people's heroism, we have prevented the direct intervention of the U.S. Government, Commander Hugo Torres said last night. The revolutionary leader spoke at an event honoring General Augusto C. Sandino on the 50th anniversary of his death. It was organized by the Nicaraguan Public Administration Institute in the Heroes of Veracruz Auditorium.

We won't give the imperialists an opportunity to carry out a blitzkrieg, Commander Hugo Torres said. Just as Gen Sandino waged a war of active resistance, the Nicaraguan people will do likewise to make the U.S. Government pay the highest possible cost for any direct aggression that we anticipate, guerrilla and Brigade Commander Hugo Torres warned last night. We won't give the U.S. the opportunity to carry out a blitzkrieg. Instead, we expect the development of a conventional war with the use of tanks and artillery in order to subsequently act in a war of active resistance, the EPS leader stressed.

Commander Torres said that the defense of the fatherland is based on an armed population and that the 130,000 km of our country should make up the theater of operations of such a war. The essential pillars of Nicaragua's defense are the popular masses; the great rearguard of the revolutionary state and the FSLN, Commander Torres added.

'FDN' To Attack From Costa Rica

PA312136 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the political section, of the Sandinist People's Army, has said that attacks from Costa Rican territory by combined Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] forces under the unified command of the FDN are expected in the next few weeks. Evaluating the military situation in southern Nicaragua, Commander Torres said that the most worrisome element is the presence of a number of mercenary forces of the FDN in Penas Blancas and Sapoa.

[Begin Torres recording] After the latest blows dealt against Pastora's forces, during which we hit their main camp in Rio San Juan that led to the flight of hundreds of counterrevolutionaries to Costa Rica, and after the countless blows that we dealt in the Nueva Guinea and the southern Atlantic areas, the ARDE counterrevolutionary forces have only maintained a presence with small groups. They have been carrying out ambushes on civilian vehicles of Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform [Midinra] and the Construction Ministry. The new element of concern in the south is the presence of a number of FDN members on Costa Rican territory in the Penas Blancas, Cardenas and Sapoa area. This is due to the need to try to unify the counterrevolutionary forces under the single command of the CIA and to give greater belligerence, greater operational capacity, and greater combative capacity to the counterrevolutionary forces since, in the view of the CIA, they did not have this under Pastora. Pastora is accused of being inept, incompetent, and disorganized. In the view of the CIA officials, this does not logically help the activities of the FDN in the north. For this reason, they decided to unify those forces. That is why Somozist guardsmen have been transferred to Costa Rica to play a more active role in the south. The FDN is essentially bringing about the presence of the commands and of some of the FDN forces. It is reducing Pastora's strength, making many of the members of Pastora's forces join the FDN. It is simply placing them under experienced FDN commands that are loyal to its position. [end recording]

Airport Being Built

PA311445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1307 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the political section of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has confirmed that Nicaragua is building north of this capital, a military airport capable of servicing advanced combat planes.

The high-ranking military chief referred to the airport being built in Punta Huete by saying: "We are going to have modern aircraft and that is why we are building this airport." Commander Torres said that Nicaragua has the largest Army in Central America "because the people are militarily organized." Torres noted, however, that his country's Air Force "is the weakest in the continent."

The military leader said his country has a good antiaircraft defense system, tanks, artillery, and a Navy "that is moving up." Torres said that the Army has a powerful radar system to detect the movements of "enemy" planes. However, he noted, "we need a good Air Force and for this reason we are looking for modern planes to put an end to incursions by enemy aircraft that are violating our airspace."

According to the Sandinist commander, "we are not going to continue depending on our good luck" hoping that "counterrevolutionary" planes fly over sectors where we happen to have battalions for unconventional warfare equipped with antiaircraft weapons to defend the country's airspace.

Torres said that spy and anti-Sandinist planes enter Nicaraguan airspace because of the absence of a "good" Air Force. He complained that the enemy planes provided logistic support for the "enemy" detachments. The commander said that "there is the possibility" that Nicaragua will be attacked by air since "this depends on what pops into the minds of the U.S. rulers."

Torres noted that one main subject in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's government platform is "the implementation of a U.S. policy of force against Nicaragua as the method for recovering what has been lost because of the weaknesses of previous governments."

Commander Torres said: "We are concerned with the reelection of President Reagan because he would have 4 more years to wage war on us." "Therefore," Torres said, "we have every right in the world to have a modern Air Force and build one or more airports for the defense of the revolution."

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES AIR RAID ALARM SYSTEM

PA310413 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Aug 84 p 5

[Excerpt] With some amendments to its substance, the law on the Air Raid Warning System was approved yesterday at the State Council when the members of the council unanimously agreed on its importance as a means of giving "maximum protection to the civilian population and production centers and minimizing the number of casualties and damage." The air raid warning signal will be given the moment an enemy air approach is detected. The alarm will be discontinued once the danger has passed. The law states that the Defense Ministry, through the Sandinist Air Force Antiaircraft Defense, [FAS-DAA] will sound the alarm for the people and the production centers. The people and production centers will be instructed on what to do should an air attack occur.

COMMITTEE ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE BORGE CANDIDACY

PA311225 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Aug 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Madrid -- ANN -- The so-called "friends of Tomas Borge committees" that have "suspiciously appeared in some Latin American countries" are part of the plan to create a division in the FSLN and justify a crime against a Nicaraguan leader. The statement was made by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, during a technical stopover in Madrid on his way to Libya to attend the celebrations on the occasion of another anniversary of that African country's revolution.

The so-called "friends of Tomas Borge committees" have appeared in South America in paid advertisements in some newspapers "promoting an alleged presidential candidacy of the Nicaraguan interior minister." On 17 July 1984 the FSLN chose Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, coordinator and member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, as presidential and vice presidential candidates.

Borge added that with this campaign launched against the FSLN they are trying to create something similar to what happened on the Caribbean island of Grenada where the New Jewel government of the late Maurice Bishop experienced internal problems.

CSE APPOINTS DELEGATE TO SOLVE CAMPAIGN PROBLEMS

PA051700 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Dr Rosa Marina Zelaya, of the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] Secretariat, announced yesterday that Dr Julio Acuna Martinez has been appointed delegate of the CSE to look into and resolve political parties' complaints about the electoral campaign. Dr Zelaya announced that a meeting will be held tomorrow with the presidents of the regional electoral councils to evaluate the first month of the campaign. According to the official, the legal representatives of the political parties participating in the electoral process have been invited to a meeting at 0900 on Friday to exchange views on this first month of the campaign. Dr Zelaya added that so far in the campaign there has been a full mobilization of the political parties. This is observable in the rallies held all over the country.

ROBELO ANNOUNCES NEW ANTI-SANDINIST GROUP

PA042138 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Alfonso Robelo, leader of a faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), announced today in Costa Rica the creation of the Nicaraguan Unity for Reconciliation [Unidad Nicaraguense de Reconciliacion; UNIR]. This new group is formed by three anti-Sandinist organizations.

The anti-Sandinist leader said that "UNIR," created on 29 August on the north Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, is formed by ARDE, Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and the Indian organization "Miskito, Sumu, Rama, and black Creoles" [Misura y Criollos Negros]

During a news conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, described this unity as the first step to achieve "a great alliance" that will lead to the creation of "a government of national unity" in Nicaragua.

CAMACHO AGUILERA ON NEED FOR DEFENSE CAPABILITY

FL041750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first party secretary of the City of Havana, during his keynote speech at the ceremony held to begin a Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] officers course, has said that: Defense is costly, but much more costly is to be unarmed and confronted by imperialism.

He emphasized that this course would fulfill one of the province's needs within the framework of efforts underway to increase the nation's defensive capabilities. He added that the MTT officers would acquire a much more solid specialized training. The school is named Angel Ameijeiras Delgado.

MTT OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL BEGINS FIRST COURSE

FL040106 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The first 5 1/2 month course for Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] command cadres in different specialties has begun with the opening of the Commander Angel Ameijeiras Delgado MTT Officers Training School. Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member, and Brigade General Samuel Rodiles Planas, chief of the western Army, presided over the ceremony.

C.R. RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS UPRISING COMMEMORATION

FL052228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The events of 5 September 1957 have been commemorated in Cienfuegos. Thousands of inhabitants of Cienfuegos attended the ceremonies commemorating the 27th anniversary of the armed uprising by civilians and navy personnel.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Julio Camacho, Politburo members, and (?Miguel) Fernandez, Central Committee member and first secretary of the party in this province, were present at the ceremonies.

CAMACHO INAUGURATES SCHOOL YEAR IN HAVANA

FL032050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] At the inauguration of the 1984-85 school year in the capital, Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Politburo, said that the children must love their teachers and that each teacher should view each student as a son or daughter and make the greatest educational effort possible while getting to know the students totally.

In his conversation with the teachers at the school at which the inauguration ceremony was held, located in La Habana del Este Municipality, Camacho Aguilera said the care dedicated to social property, the material base of education, and teacher-student relations must be of the highest quality. He stressed the fact that today the revolution gave them that school but that tomorrow another better-built school would be assigned to them.

The Politburo member and first party secretary of Havana City Province visited the new school of Zone 16 of (?Alamaar), a municipality located in Havana del Este and asked about the school's equipment.

La Habana del Este Municipality was chosen to begin the new school year in the capital because it had been selected as the best educational center during the 1983-83 school year.

The school has 30 classrooms and an initial registration of 160 students, although it has a capacity of 1,200 students. Vania Lopez, the school director, read the teachers' pledge saying that, during this new school year, the faculty will increase the number of students promoted and provide all with higher quality education.

GARCIA FRIAS PRESIDES AT NATIONAL PRESS SEMINAR

FL042250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Presided over by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of transportation, the first National Seminar on the Work of Organs of the Press concluded this afternoon. At the seminar, sponsored by the Union of Cuban Journalists and the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, a thorough study was made of the degree to which the instructions of the Politburo are being carried out regarding improving the reporting efficiency of the organs of the press.

DEL VALLE, ACOSTA AT CDR ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL051832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A semester assessment meeting on health, savings, and volunteer work done by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has begun in Havana presided over by Politburo full and alternate members, Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle, and CDR national coordinator Armando Acosta.

ESPIN MEETS WITH CAMAGUEY WOMEN DEFENSE WORKERS

FL051150 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1104 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], during a meeting with women members of the command structure of the defense zones of Nuevitas, Camaguey, has said: If the imperialist enemy manages through his military might to set foot on our soil, I firmly believe he will get burned. At the meeting, in which Lazaro Vezquez, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Camaguey, also participated, Vilma Espin learned about the organization of the defense zones and about the measures adopted for use in case of attack. The FMC president received a check for more than 1,000 pesos from workers at the October Revolution Fertilizer Company for the Territorial Troops Militias.

ESPIN NOMINATED TO ATTEND FMC'S 4TH CONGRESS

FL031514 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], was nominated as a delegate to this organization's 4th congress during Havana's first municipal FMC assembly meeting on budget, reorganization, and the ratification of laws.

WOMEN ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY RECRUITS SWORN IN

FL311554 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Female soldiers of the 1st FAR Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment who had enlisted in the second call for recruits by the Female Volunteer Military Service attended the swearing-in ceremony held opposite the statue of General Antonio Maceo in the park in Havana that bears his name. Hundreds of family members and other persons witnessed the ceremony. Major (Mirta Garcia) said that the ceremony was the most important for all young women beginning military service in the FAR after a period of basic training.

CAMACHO AT OPENING OF MEDICAL SCHOOL

FL040200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] You will now hear a report from our correspondent, Benjamin Castillo, on the inauguration of a medical clinic and the Salvador Allende School of Medical Sciences, both of which are located in Cerro Municipality.

[Begin recording] In the presence of Julio Camacho Aguilera and Sergio del Valle, both Politburo members, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, a new medical clinic and the Salvador Allende School of Medical Sciences have been inaugurated in Cerro Municipality. The school has room for 1,000 students, who will study nursing, microbiology, X-ray technology, and other specialties related to public health. [end recording]

INTERNATIONALISTS CONSTRUCT HOUSES IN LIBYA

FL060058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A total of 990 Cuban internationalist construction workers are building 1,042 houses in Tobruk, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, next to the Mediterranean Sea. Almost half of the workers contingent belongs to the Communist Party of Cuba and the Union of Young Communists; the latter group works from 5 to 9 p.m. after their day's labor concludes.

LAGE, UJC GROUP ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

FL051800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A Union of Young Communists [UJC] delegation headed by the organization's first secretary Carlos Lage, departed for Budapest today after an official 3-day visit in Poland.

Lage, who is also an alternate Central Committee member, is fulfilling an invitation extended to him by four Polish youth and student organizations. In statements to the press, Lage described his visit as very positive, and said the trip had served to form closer ties with Polish youths and students. The UJC delegation visited places of historic interest, and placed a floral wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Victory Square.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS VISITING U.S. HISPANICS

FL051244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of Havana Province's people's government, has met with a delegation from the U.S.-Hispanic organization called the League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC] at the people's government offices. This organization is one of the largest and oldest of the U.S. Hispanic associations. The organization's leader is Mario Obledo who is also heading the delegation in Cuba.

Fernandez Mell described to the visitors the city's condition before the triumph of the revolution, the efforts underway in industrialization and urbanization, and the high status achieved in public health and education which places Cuba on the same level as many developed countries.

U.S. PREPARING FOR INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA060241 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Report by Alberto Rabilotta, PRELA correspondent in Montreal]

[Text] The CIA is recruiting more mercenaries to fight in Nicaragua and seeking more private funds to continue financing the former Somozist guardsmen. These actions are aimed at maintaining and even increasing military aggression against the Sandinist revolution to continue unfolding the Reagan administration's interventionist backdrop in Central America.

It is noteworthy to recall that the U.S. Congress stopped the aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries that was being channeled through the CIA. This led the Reagan administration to make use of other mechanisms, such as the recruitment of mercenaries and financing through third nations, like Israel, for example, or several Latin American dictatorships, and radical private organizations and individuals.

The death of two American mercenaries who were aboard a helicopter that flew into Nicaragua from Honduras and was shot down as it attacked a Nicaraguan military training center is uncontestable evidence of such efforts. The CIA and the U.S. State Department admitted that the two killed in the helicopter downing were Americans, while they oddly classified them as mercenaries; CIA jargon labels them as "contract agents."

THE NEW YORK TIMES today reported that U.S. congressmen fear that the loss of American lives in the fight against the Sandinist regime can lead the United States toward a more direct military involvement in Central America. The recruitment of contract agents constitutes without doubt another step in that direction, while it also contravenes the Congress, which in the past months has four times voted against supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries that operate from Honduras, Costa Rica, and other countries in the area.

Meanwhile, counterrevolutionary leaders in Honduras and Miami claim that they have obtained \$17 million in private funds. The Reagan administration recommended that private funds be sought in the event that Congress cut CIA funds to destroy the Sandinist revolution.

With all these happenings put in proper perspective, and adding to them the increase of U.S. direct military presence, naval forces and troops in Honduras and El Salvador, U.S. analysts see a clear objective: to provoke an escalation of events leading to a direct intervention in Nicaragua.

REAGAN DEFENDS 'STAR WARS,' AREA POLICIES

FL051156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has again accused Congress of blocking his military policies for Central America. Reagan also tried to justify enormous White House-proposed military spending.

The president said that some groups within Congress were hurting Washington's efforts to help El Salvador's regime and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

On the controversial subject of antisatellite weapons, Reagan said that what some call a star wars policy, he believes, is but a prudent and commonsense policy.

President Reagan made these statements at the American Legion's national convention in Salt Lake City.

U.S. INCREASES AGGRESSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA051431 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] There is an old proverb which says that the sun cannot be covered with one finger. That is precisely what the United States is trying to do with its increasing intervention in Central America, especially its constant aggressions against Nicaragua. President Ronald Reagan's administration is trying to deceive the world with an old imperialist trick: Pretend to advocate peace negotiations while increasing the covert war against other peoples. White House spokesmen have divided the work among themselves regarding the Central American situation. Some say that the government advocates the Contadora Group's peace efforts and bilateral U.S.-Nicaraguan talks; meanwhile, others accuse Nicaragua of aggressions against neighboring countries. Thus, they are trying to disguise the United States' real aggressions against Sandino's homeland, using neighboring countries, especially Honduras, to carry out their plans. The most recent of these grave aggressions was perpetrated last Saturday, when three fighter planes and a helicopter gunship coming from Honduran territory attacked a Nicaraguan military school in the town of Santa Clara, 15 km from the border.

The helicopter was shot down by Sandinist anti-aircraft batteries, and at least two of its crewmembers died. As usual, some U.S. Government spokesmen tried to deny that the United States had anything to do with this new aggression, which caused the deaths of several Nicaraguan civilians, including four children. Anyone aware of the Central American situation and familiar with the Yankee imperialists' hypocrisy and aggressive foreign policy will find it quite obvious that the aggressions launched from Honduras against Nicaragua could only be carried out with the United States' support.

Washington is the one giving the Honduran regime war planes and helicopters, as well as other war materiel. It is the imperialists who have turned Honduran territory into a large military base, from which the most ferocious and criminal attacks are launched against the Nicaraguan people. These facts were reported by Sandinist officials and have been confirmed in the United States itself. In the case of the air strike against the Nicaraguan town of Santa Clara, the United States' participation in the aggression was confirmed in the U.S. capital itself. Democrat Senator Patrick Moynihan, vice chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, said the CIA had told him that two of the crewmembers who died when their helicopter was shot down during the attack on the Nicaraguan town of Santa Clara were U.S. citizens.

According to information released by the AFP news agency, the U.S. senator added that the two U.S. citizens belonged to a group of seven U.S. mercenaries who had recently arrived in Honduras from New Orleans. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega reported in Managua that the three airplanes and the helicopter which participated in the attack on Santa Clara were coming from Honduran territory. Humberto Ortega added that the attack confirms the United States' new, increased aggressions against the Sandinist revolution. However, he warned, even though Nicaragua is always willing to seek a peaceful solution, it will not be cowed by the U.S. imperialists' threats, pressures, and aggressions.

U.S. TO EQUIP COSTA RICA WITH 'MODERN ARMAMENTS'

PA060355 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] A massive shipment of four-wheel-drive trucks and small patrol boats that will begin arriving in Costa Rica early in 1985 marks the United States' initial step in furnishing that country's police forces with modern armaments.

Colonel Francisco Tacsan, a senior officer of the Costa Rican Security Ministry, has reported that his country is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of rifles, mortars, uniforms, and possibly aircraft to patrol Costa Rica's coastline. He added that although negotiations are presently at the review level, Costa Rica expects to receive some 4,000 M-16 rifles, mortars, and an unspecified number of aircraft before the end of this year.

The latest edition of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reports that the equipment that will be sent to Costa Rica includes 3,000 to 4,000 M-16 rifles, 2 Cessna OB-1 [as heard] aircraft, 81-mm mortars, grenade launchers, and fatigues.

UNITED BRANDS WILL NOT NEGOTIATE IN COSTA RICA

FL041456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] United Brands today reaffirmed its decision not to negotiate with its employees, who have been on strike for 51 days, aggravating the labor situation in southern Costa Rica.

Alvaro Madrigal, spokesman for the U.S. transnational fruit company, said today that the company has nothing to negotiate with its workers, who went on strike 9 July. Madrigal's statements, made to Radio Monumental of San Jose, Costa Rica, constituted a tacit reply to official measures seeking to end the banana problem.

Costa Rican Labor Minister Jose Calvo Madrigal had expressed the hope that United Brands and the striking banana workers would find points of agreement in the ill-fated dialogue.

NICARAGUA REQUESTS SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA060005 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has requested an urgent UN Security Council meeting to analyze the situation created by the current increase in U.S. aggression against its territory. The request was presented by the delegate in charge of Nicaragua affairs, (Julio Icaza Gayar), and UN sources revealed that the meeting might take place on Thursday.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA DELIVERS EPS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

PA030257 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Commander Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan Defense Minister, said that his country does not tremble in the face of U.S. pressures and threats and that it seeks an understanding, but at the same time prepares itself to fight. In his speech on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], Humberto Ortega added that Saturday's counterrevolutionary air attack against a military school in the town of Santa Clara confirms the recent Nicaraguan charges regarding a new, aggressive U.S. escalation.

The Nicaraguan Defense Minister added that the three airplanes and the helicopter that attacked the school came from the Honduran bases of El Aguacate and Jamastran. He stressed that one of the three helicopter crew-members who was killed is believed to be a U.S. citizen.

The current U.S. Government is trying to impose a shameful negotiation on us by increasing the irresponsible and criminal military adventure, Ortega said. He added that Washington would enjoy the suicide of the Nicaraguan revolution during a political negotiation, but that because of its principles and historical traditions the revolution will never commit suicide.

NATIONAL ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST HELD IN CHILE

PA042009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Major Chilean cities are under special military surveillance as of this morning in order to repress participants of the ninth national protest that began today and is slated to last 48 hours. Thousands of leaflets bearing slogans such as "Democracy now" and "There will be no changes without protests" have circulated since early this morning announcing the measures to be followed by opponents of Augusto Pinochet's regime. Some of these measures include phone calls demanding an end to military tyranny and the establishment of a democratic system in Chile, concentrations in central areas to sing the national anthem in the afternoon, and absence from school and work. Suspension of business at public offices, banging pots and pans, and darkening of homes at night have also been planned as expressions of the people's rejection of Pinochet's fascist regime.

Those who have called for the protest, the People's Democratic Movement, the center-rightist Democratic Alliance, the National Command of Workers and other political forces, hold the Chilean authorities responsible for any and all violent actions that might occur during the antigovernment demonstration.

It has also been reported that the Chilean regime has withdrawn from circulation the most recent issues of opposition magazines CAUSE and ANALISIS. The government also raided the magazines' offices and suspended the sale of CAUCE's next five issues, charging that the magazine has published articles against state security.

Violence Erupts

PA050307 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Hernan Rodolfo Barrales Rivera, 24, died in a Santiago, Chile hospital of bullet wounds received in the La Victoria neighborhood shortly after the national protest against the regime of Augusto Pinochet began.

Meanwhile, Chilean authorities prohibited two Santiago radio stations, Radio Chilena, a Catholic station, and Radio Cooperativa, with ties to the Christian Democratic Party, to air their newscasts.

Other reports from Santiago indicate that hundreds were arrested in various Chilean cities after police violently repressed participants of the antigovernment demonstrations. Former Senator Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic World Union was arrested and released a few hours later, while Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command, was beaten when, together with Zaldivar, he headed a group of political and union personalities who were attempting to sing the national anthem at Santiago's Plaza de Armas.

The Carabineros carried out similar repression in the cities of Rancagua, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar, while protesters marched through Santiago in defiance of the police.

4 Dead, 50 Injured

PA051847 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The ninth nationwide movement to protest Augusto Pinochet's regime will end in Chile today, with a toll of 4 persons killed, 50 injured, and 250 arrested so far. Reports from Santiago indicate that the dead include French priest Andre Jarlan.

The reports add that there were street disturbances in Santiago and some interior cities today, while last night the traditional banging of pots and pans was heard in Santiago in repudiation of the Pinochet regime's policies. The main demonstration took place in downtown Santiago, where over 160 people were arrested.

Archbishop Files Protest

PA060150 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The death of two more persons in Santiago, Chile, raises to six the number of victims due to police repression against demonstrators in the 2-day national protest against the regime of Augusto Pinochet. The repressive forces used armored vehicles to disperse the demonstrators on Wednesday at Villa O'Higgins, in the southern sector of Santiago, and in Santa Julia, in the eastern part of the capital. Father Alfredo (Foissac), parish priest of O'Higgins, described the violence used against the residents of these Chilean communities as excessive. Meanwhile, Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno filed a protest before the courts of justice against those responsible for the murder of French priest, Andre Jarlan, shot with automatic weapons at La Victoria workers' district.

PERU'S DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES AYACUCHO

PA050430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Although the topics discussed at the meeting between Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry and members of Peru's National Defense Council have not been officially disclosed, political spokesmen agree that the meeting dealt with the replacement of General Adrian Huaman Centeno, recently relieved of Ayacucho's political and military command after he stated that the solution to the area's problems is more political and social than military.

Navy units have killed eight presumed members of Shining Path and wounded others in Peruvian village of (Alcuenca), 15 km from Huanta.

Other reports from Lima indicate that on Tuesday 7,000 physicians staged a 24-hour strike in demand of salary increases, while 2,000 Lima municipal workers will hold a 48-hour work stoppage also in demand of economic improvement.

EXPLOSIONS AT BANKS, ARRESTS REPORTED IN PERU

PA051840 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Seven people were injured, two of them seriously, when five dynamite bombs exploded in various parts of the Peruvian capital. In coordinated actions, unidentified persons hurled the explosives at five banks in downtown Lima. Peruvian police immediately began investigations. Some 20 people were reportedly arrested as suspects. In addition, four members of the Peruvian Communist Party, including a woman, were arrested by the police and charged with subversive activities for having distributed leaflets against the government's economic policy.

BUSINESS SECTOR STAGES STRIKE IN BOLIVIA

PA051843 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In an antigovernment action, businesses and almost all private enterprises in Bolivia halted their activities today, Tuesday, in what they described as a protest over the recent murder of a landowner.

In response to this crime, private enterprises engaged in a costly propaganda campaign, alleging that anarchy reigns throughout the country and that armed groups are imposing terror everywhere.

Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation, meeting in Cochabamba for the organization's sixth congress, described the management strike as an act of provocation against the workers and said that new coupist plans are being hatched.

Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora had previously told the press that international banks could be planning a punitive action against that South American country for having suspended payment on its foreign debt.

URUGUAYAN PRE-ELECTION SITUATION REVIEWED

PA010109 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Report from La Paz by PRELA correspondent Julian Gonzalez]

[Text] Despite the fact that 10 presidential candidates for the upcoming November elections have registered, a democratic opening in Uruguay has continued to be uncertain. Meanwhile, Uruguayans belatedly enjoy the recovery of certain rights, and discrepancies and a certain measure of confusion weaken the opposition front.

The 10 presidential candidates represent six parties, although only three of these candidates have any chance of receiving significant results at the ballot boxes. They are: Alberto Zumaran of the National Party's majority, which is headed by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate who is in prison; Julio Maria Sanguinetti of the Colorado Party, and Juan Jose Coltogini of the partially rehabilitated Broad Front.

In addition, the military high command's call for elections has followed an agreement reached by the military high command and three political groups: the center-rightist Colorado Party, which observers consider the U.S. State Department's favorite, and, therefore, [words indistinct] Montevideo authorities; the leftist coalition Broad Front, whose president Liber Seregni is still in exile, and the unimportant Civic Union.

The National Party, which did not participate in the negotiations and which rejected the agreement reached, has announced that if it emerges as the winner in the 25 November elections, the party will immediately call for new elections based on the 1967 constitution without any banned parties or leaders.

The military's response was quick: Should Ferreira's party triumph, the armed forces will not feel that they must turn the government over to (the winner of the election). The military also announced that the questioned agreement between the politicians and the military presupposes several concessions by the parties and implies a 1-year temporary period which might be described as one of restricted democracy. Acting as a constituent assembly, the parliament to be elected in November, must determine whether the temporary constitutional norms will be included in the constitution.

The military has pledged to call for elections and to turn the government over to the winner of the elections in March 1985. Meanwhile, the dictatorship has promised to release some 400 political prisoners who have already served half of their sentences. However, the 300 patriots, including revolutionary leader Raul Sendic, founder of the National Liberation Movement, Tupamaros, have been excluded from this provision.

Approximately 10 prisoners have been released thus far and this has elicited strong protests against what is considered the taunting of the dictatorship.

URUGUAY'S GEN MEDINA ON FERREIRA'S INFLUENCE

PA060351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, General Hugo Medina, admitted the political influence in the country of the leader of the National Party, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Medina added that his prestige makes Ferreira Aldunate a most peculiar prisoner; therefore, he cannot be committed to common arrest.

The top leader of the National Party has been held since last 16 June on a military post in Trinidad, 190 km from Montevideo.

Medina added that as in previous instances, a delegation of the Socialist International was denied an audience with Ferreira Aldunate. Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who headed the delegation, said a letter had been sent to the head of the regime, General Gregorio Alvarez, requesting the release of Ferreira Aldunate and other political leaders.

TRAIN WRECK IN MATANZAS KILLS 3, INJURES 80

FL051855 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A collision between two passenger trains occurred at 1530 today at Aguica Junction, Colon Municipality, Matanzas. So far, 3 fatalities and 80 injuries, 11 of them serious, have been reported.

The wreck occurred between Train No 5, which was traveling from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, and a special train traveling from Camaguey to Hagana. Both locomotives were virtually destroyed, 80 meters of track torn up, and one railroad car was totally destroyed and seven damaged.

CARICOM TO PROTEST NEW U.S. IMPORT REGULATIONS

FLO32010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 3 Sep 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept, 3, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries will tomorrow tell the United States that its new regulations on textile imports would subject Caribbean garment manufacturers and exporters to hardship, officials here said.

Officials from Jamaica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Georgetown-based Caricom Secretariat met here at the weekend to coordinate a regional position on the U.S. regulations prior to tomorrow's meeting in Geneva of the 50-member Textile Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The special meeting has been called to hear exporters' grievances.

Several Caricom member states which will be affected by the U.S. regulations could not attend the Kingston meeting because of its hurried convening. But officials said that Secretariat officials had kept a brief for all member states.

The "country of origin" rules, which are to come into effect Friday, are intended to halt widespread evasion of quotas by foreign manufacturers who ship partially completed garments to other countries for re-export to the U.S. as finished goods under the second country's quota. The U.S. Customs Service has said that all textile consignments ordered before August 3 and shipped by October 31 would be exempt.

Jamaica could lose 300 jobs immediately and the possible cancellation of several planned investments in garments.

Critics of the regulations say that they infringe the spirit and probably the letter of the GATT in affecting free trade. The GATT sets the rules for world commerce.

Caribbean countries have complained that the period between notice and the planned implementation of the regulations was imprecise. They have also criticized the latitude allowed U.S. Customs officials in determining whether a textile product from a third country had gone through "substantial transformation."

"Caricom officials considered the short notice given [by] the U.S. Government particularly disruptive as it gave no time for new investment, retooling and retraining of workers," the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC), which hosted the weekend meeting, said. Officials said that Caricom countries already stood to lose significant foreign exchange earnings through the loss of winter and spring sales.

The language and discretion given to American customs officers, "exposed bona fide Caribbean manufacturers and exporters to unacceptable uncertainties in the normal conduct of their business," they said. "In all, the officials felt the regulations imposed a harsh and unfair burden on an industry which is a major employer in the Caribbean, particularly of women," the JNEC said.

However, the Caricom states were reported to be encouraged by the U.S. decision to delay implementation of aspects of the regulations and discuss the issue in Geneva, and hoped that the flexibility will carry through to the meetings.

MEXICO, VENEZUELA MAY RAISE CARIBBEAN OIL PRICES

FL041854 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Caribbean nations may be facing higher oil prices from Venezuela and Mexico in the future under the San Jose Accord. The pact previously allowed countries in the Caribbean region to buy oil from the two nations fairly cheaply as non-oil producing states. Barbados Minister of Energy [as heard] Clyde Griffith says economic problems in Mexico and Venezuela may force those two countries to drastically alter their concessions to Caribbean countries with refineries. Present conditions have nations in both Central America and the Caribbean paying a percentage of the cost of the oil they import from the two countries. But, Mr Griffith says the percentage cost may soon be imposed on all nations.

GRENADAREPORTAGE ON PARTY MERGER DISPUTE, DISCUSSION

Alexis Denies 'Outside' Pressure

FL310126 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 30 Aug 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 30, CANA -- Leader of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) Dr Francis Alexis today said it was "absolutely untrue" that outside forces have pressured his moderate group and three others into merging into a new party to contest forthcoming general elections.

Alexis also defended three Caribbean prime ministers accused of meddling in Grenada's internal affairs because of their presence at a meeting on Union Island Sunday, where the tentative agreement to launch the new national party was reached.

Alexis, together with National Democratic Party (NDP) leader George Brizan, Herbert Blaize of the Grenada National Party (GNP), and Winston Whyte of the Christian-Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) attended the meeting at which Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados, James Mitchell of St Vincent, and John Compton of St Lucia were present.

Alexis said he had no objections to other Caribbean states helping Grenada if there was a problem here because gone are the days when help should be sought from the metropolitan capitals like London and Ottawa.

"If we have a problem in this country, I do not see anything wrong or distasteful in our brothers and sisters in the Caribbean trying to lend a helping hand because that is the whole idea of Caribbean integration," he told CANA.

At a news conference in Barbados yesterday, George Louison, agriculture minister in Grenada's ousted leftist government, accused the three prime ministers of "the most gross interference" in Grenada's internal affairs. He also accused the United States of involvement in the initiative because of what he said was Washington's desire to see a government "with made in U.S.A. label."

Alexis said the prime ministers played a minimum role in the discussions and made "timely" and "useful" intervention at times. There was no question of them telling the four party leaders what they should do, he said. Alexis said the leaders spoke individually with the three prime ministers who eventually told them: "...there isn't much separating you fellows. All of you are saying the same thing."

The tentative agreement to launch the new national party follows months of bickering among three of the four party leaders on the composition of an alliance to contest the poll expected before year-end. The executive of three groups have already met on the issue and the Grenada National Party's was expected to meet today to consider recommendations put forward at the meeting, including that its leader Herbert Blaize lead the new party.

Alexis said his executive had unanimously approved the initiative. Political sources here said the membership of the other groups also favoured the idea. The forthcoming election will return Grenada to constitutional democracy.

Committee Approves Union

FL311548 Bridgetown CANA in English 1451 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] St. George's, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA -- The way has been made clear for the formation of a new party by four centrist parties in Grenada following the approval of the move by their executive committees.

Former Chief Minister Herbert Blaize, who will lead the new national party, said today the executive of his Grenada National Party (GNP) had agreed to the merger with the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) and the National Democratic Party (NDP).

"My executive has agreed fully to this subject to acceptance of the constitution which must be drawn up for the new party," Blaize told CANA. Blaize said the executives of the other parties had all agreed to accept the Union Island agreement which was witnessed by the prime ministers of St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados, and immediate steps are being taken to implement it.

The agreement sets Blaize as political leader and stipulates that a steering committee is to be set up to draw up a constitution and programme for the new national party.

Informed sources said that committee will be under the chairmanship of Blaize and will comprise of three representatives of each party.

Whyte: Blaize Violates Agreement

FL011600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 31 Aug 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA -- Leader of the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) Winston Whyte today accused former Grenada Chief Minister Herbert Blaize of attempting to violate an agreement reached by the leaders of four centrist parties to form a new party.

Whyte told CANA the newly formed CDLP would reject a proposition by Blaize, who was selected to head the new national party, that the joint steering committee to draw up a new constitution should be altered and enlarged from 14 to 14 [as received].

The agreement reached Sunday at Union Island in the Grenadines stipulated that each of the parties should have three representatives each on the committee plus Blaize, who heads the Grenada National Party (GNP), Whyte said.

But since the Union Island discussions, Whyte said Blaize had written the CDLP, the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) of Dr Francis Alexis, and the National Democratic Party (NDP) of George Brizan proposing that five places on the committee be allocated for his group, four to NDP, three to the GDM and two to the CDLP.

Whyte told CANA that his party had already accepted "the total recommendations of the Union Island meeting because we are of the view that we have to sublimate our egos in the national interest."

"As a result, we would view any deviation of any political party from those arrangements as totally unethical, hypocritical, and an unsound and fragile basis on which unity can be accepted. It is totally unacceptable," he said.

Political sources here say that the NDP had written to Blaize saying it would accept his offer "in the national interest." Blaize contacted by CANA declined comment saying he did not wish to be drawn into "a public brawl."

Remarks NDP's Brizan

FL012003 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 1, CANA -- Leader of the National Democratic Party (NDP) in Grenada George Brizan has dismissed as "inaccurate" reports that the NDP and three other centrist parties were being forced by foreign forces to merge into a single unit. Brizan was reacting to the charge levelled by the agriculture minister in Grenada's deposed Peoples Revolutionary Government that three Caricom heads and Washington were pushing for the new party.

"I think the pressure...for that sort of unity has been from the Grenadian population and the electorate," he told CANA.

The NDP leader along with former Chief Minister Herbert Blaize of the Grenada National Party, Dr Francis Alexis of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and Winston Whyte of the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) met last Sunday on Union Island in the Grenadines to discuss the formation of the one party. The leaders agreed on the formation of a joint steering committee to work out a constitution and programme for the proposed new national party for planned general elections this year.

Brizan said the initiative to merge the groups was a Grenadian one and the prime ministers of Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia who attended the discussions made no major input other than to act as facilitators. He also brushed aside suggestions that the proposed party was being formed with the intention of trying to prevent the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy from sweeping the polls.

"I think that as far as we (NDP) are concerned, we are not interested in any unity of convenience. We are committed to meaningful unity," Brizan said.

Gairy Comments

FL042054 Bridgetown CANA in English 1931 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 4, CANA -- Former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy has belittled a proposed merger of four centrist parties to oppose his right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) in forthcoming general elections. In his first public comment on the tentative agreement to form the new national party, Gairy said it would not last.

Nine days ago, the leaders of the Grenada National Party (GNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) and the newly formed Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) met on Union Island in the Grenadines and agreed to form the new party. The meeting was attended by the prime ministers of Barbados, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

"If on their own (the four party leaders) could not form a coalition, how could they govern a people...Gairy told CANA. He saw the merger as aimed at preventing the GULP from winning the elections planned for later this year.

Gairy said his party, which formed the last elected government here until it was toppled by a left-wing coup in 1979, was confident of emerging victorious at the polls.

"The fact that other prime ministers from other countries had to come to put them together does indicate beyond a shadow of a doubt that these people are very weak. I know by this act we are going to get some more votes. My perception is that if they should stick together, we are going to get some more votes than we would have gotten if they had operated singularly and individually," he added.

Gairy also charged that not only the people of the three Caribbean states were wondering whether their leaders were more interested in the internal affairs of Grenada but also Grenadians themselves.

"Grenadians are also thinking that if we have to get help from other prime ministers to tell us for whom to vote something is wrong," he said.

According to Gairy, if the moderates were to win the elections, the Caricom leaders would have to come down to Grenada to keep them together and doubted whether they would have the time to do so. He also dismissed suggestions that the United States, which led the invasion of Grenada last October 25, was behind the merger.

The GULP, he said, is the only party here to have called publicly for a permanent American presence on the island. Additionally, he said the U.S. has issued a policy statement favouring the holding of free and fair elections in Grenada.